







YOUNG MINSTREL:

COLLECTION OF MUSIC FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY A. N. JOHNSON, OF BOSTON,

AND

JASON WINTE.

TEACHER OF MUSIC, IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, PROVIDENCE B. I.

BOSTON

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TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, Masters of the Public Grammar Schools of Providence, take pleasure in commending to the attention of teachers and school committees, the Young Minstrel, by Johnson and White; a book which has been in use in our schools for some time past, and which we find to be a work of superior merit. We have from time to time become acquainted with a considerable number of juvenile singing books; but we know of no other which combines in so eminent a degree the chief requisites of a music book for common schools; namely, good instruction, good exercises, good songs, and good tunes. Such we believe to be the character of this book throughout. Most singing books contain a few good tunes, mingled with a great number of others so destitute of merit that they are never sung. The Young Minstrel contains a large number of the best class of tunes; while all, or very nearly all, are such as will be sung with interest in schools.

C. FARNUM, JR.
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AMOS PERRY

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PREFACE.

Most of the pieces in the following pages, are so arranged, that they may be sung either in one, two, or three parts; i. e. the effect will be good, let the pieces be sung with the upper part alone, the two upper parts without the base, or with all three parts together. The third part, although in most of the songs, written upon the base staff, may be sung by voices that have not changed. It is taken for granted, that the teacher who uses this work, is already acquainted with the elementary principles of music, consequently that department of this work is not designed as a guide to the teacher, but is only to be regarded as a course of instruction which can be varied from at the pleasure of the teacher.

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MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERS.

A passage marked Legato, or must be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner.

A passage marked STACCATO, or !!!!, or ••••, must be performed in a pointed and distinct manner.

A PAUSE, • indicates that a note may be prolonged beyond its proper time.

A TIE, connects two or more notes,

A Double Bar, shows the end of a line of poetry or a strain of music.

The character used to connect the staves on which the different parts are written, is called a BRACE.

A REPEAT, shows that the music must be repeated, either from the beginning, or from a preceding repeat.

D. C. is an abbreviation for the Italian words Da Capo, which means, begin again and end at the word fine.

A LEGATO mark in vocal music, shows how many notes are to be sung to one syllable.

PRONUNCIATION.

The rules for pronunciation in singing are the same as they are in reading. In singing each syllable is generally made longer than in reading, and the prolongation must always be upon the vowel. The consonant at the beginning of a syllable must be uttered with much distinctness, but the voice must, as soon as possible, pass from it to the vowel. The consonant at the end of a syllable, also, must be distinctly articulated, and in the least possible time, i. e., in the last point of time which belongs to the note.

Note. As an illustration of this, suppose it is required to sing the word 'bad' to a sound twelve seconds long. About a quarter part of the first second must be given to the 'b,' and the last quarter of the last second to the 'd,' while the 'a' must be prolonged the intervening eleven seconds and a half. It is not possible to produce a musical sound with a consonant. The consonant is always articulated before the musical sound commences. In singing the word 'bad' the musical sound does not commence until the voice has lest the 'b' because it is not possible to produce a musical sound with 'b.' In syllables ending with 'r,' the vowel is often left too soon, and the closing consonant dwelt upon instead; thus, fe - - - ur instead of fea - - - r, ne - - - ur instead of nea - - - r, &c. It is a common fault to leave the radica' sound of the vowel and dwell on the vanish or closing sound; for example, fly - - - e for fly; grea - - - e - - - t for grea - - - t, &c. For a thorough course of exercises in pronunciation, the teacher is referred to Russell's Elements of Musical Articulation.

CHANTING.

Chanting may be defined as musical reading, and is governed by the rules of elocution, as well as those of music. A chant in its regular form, consists of a reciting or chanting note, followed by a cadence of two measures in the first part, and a chanting note followed by a cadence of three measures in the second. The words which belong to the reciting note should be chanted as fast, and with the same emphasis, as a good reader would read them There is no such thing as time in a chant; although there is apparently some approach to it in the cadences, yet even there the movement should be governed rather by the emphasis which properly belongs to the words, than by the length of the notes.

Note. The best way to teach a class to chant, is, to let them first read the words together, with due regard to emphasis and pronunciation. When they can do this well, let them read the words with the same emphasis, &c. to a musical tone, (say F.) without, however, observing the cadences. After this, it will be comparatively easy to perform the chants as they are written,

POSITION OF THE MOUTH.

The mouth should in general be opened sufficiently to admit the end of the fore-finger freely

between the teeth. It should be kept in a smiling position, but without distortion.

TAKING BREATH.

The singer should accustom himself to a long and easy respiration, taking breath quickly, without noise, and without any change in the position of the mouth. Never breathe between the syllables of the same word, nor between words intimately connected in sense.

TONE.

Every sound should be uttered without hesitation, and without first singing another sound and then sliding to the right one. The breath should be sent forth freely, and in such a manner as not to strike against any part of the mouth on its passage. The tone should be full, pure, and firm not faint, husky, or wavering.

The singer must enter into the spirit of the words he is singing, in the same manner that a good speaker enters into the spirit of the words that he is speaking. The music of the best composers, will be dull and unmeaning, if the performer does not feel the word he is singing.

THE FOLLOWING ITALIAN WORDS ARE USED TO DESIGNATE THE MOVEMENT, EXPRESSION, AND MANNER OF PERFORMING MUSIC.

LARGO. Very slow.

LARGHETTO. (pronounced Lar-gate'-o.*) Slow.

ADAGIO, (A-dahdg-i-o.) Slow, but not so slow as Larghetto.

LENTO. Less slow than Adagio.

ANDANTE. Neither slow nor fast.

ANDANTINO. Somewhat quicker than Andante.

MODERATO. In moderate time.

ALLEGRETTO (Al-le-grate'-o.) Less quick than Allegro.

ALLEGRO. (Al-lay'-gro.) Quick.

PRESTO. Quicker than Allegro.

PRESTISSIMO. Very quick.

Accelerating the time.

RITARD.
RITARDANDO.
RETENUTO.
RETENUTO.

RALLENTANDO, Gradually slower and softer.
A TEMPO. In time.

VIVACE. (V-vah-tschay.) Cheerful, lively.

CON SPIRITO. With spirit and animation.

Tolice, (Doltsch-a.) Soft, sweet, tender, delicate.

ENERGICO. (En-air'-ge-co.) With energy, bold.

MARCATO. Marked, distinct.

MAESTOSO. (Mah-es-to-so.) Majestically.

ESPRESSIVO.

Con Expressione. (Es-pres-si'-vo.) With expression

PIANISSIMO. (Pee-an-is'-si-mo.) Very soft.
PIANO, (Pee-an-o.) Soft.

MEZZO. (Maid'-zo.) Neither loud nor soft.
FORTE. (For-tay.) Loud.

FORTISSIMO. Very loud.

Vigoroso. Bold, enerjetic.

CRESCENDO, (Cresh-en-do.) Louder and louder.

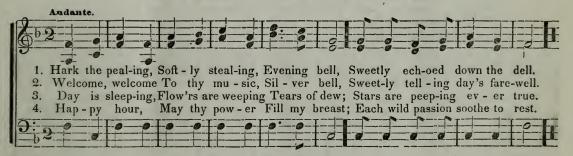
DIMINUENDO
DECRESCENDO
Softer and softer.

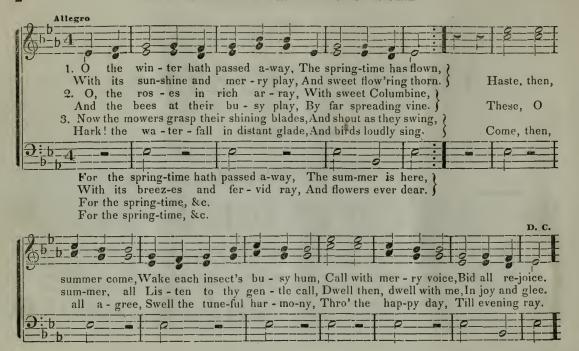
FORZANDO. (Fort-zan-do.)
SFORZANDO. (Sfort-zan-do.)
The explosive tons.

^{*} The Italian pronunciation of some of the words is given, out there can be no objection to pronouncing all of them as if they were English words.

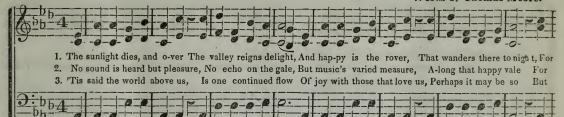
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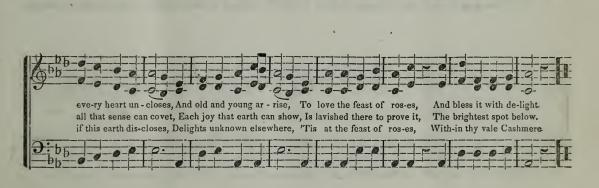
THE EVENING BELL.

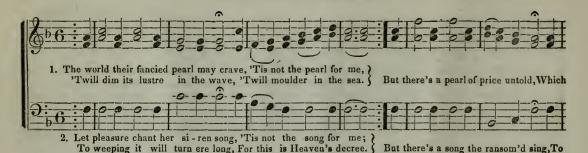


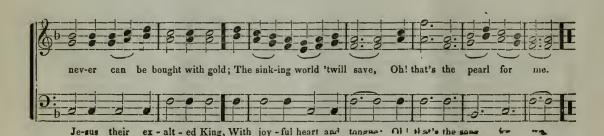


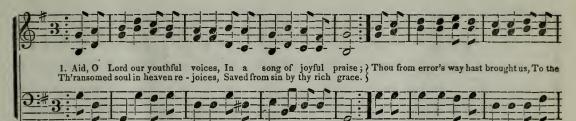












2. Friends and teachers are a - round us, Kindly urg-ing thy commands: { Lord ac-cept our fee - ble offering; For these giv - en from thy hands. }





- 2. The echoing hills with gladness greet The mower's cheerful song, To us no mù-sic sounds so sweet As he
- 3. Then up, my lads, the diamond dew Shines on the way ing corn, And gai-ly we la-bor while we woo The

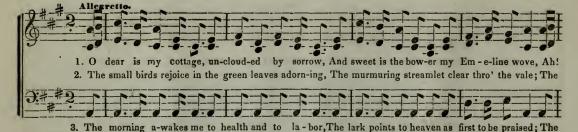


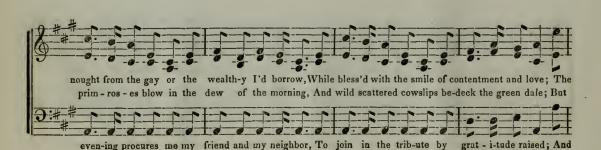
sweeps the grass along, As he sweeps the grass along. The sum-mer sun o'er vale and plain Has shed his genial bracing breath of morn. Beneath the shade of trees so green, We'll rest at noon of

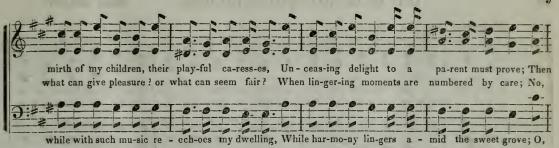


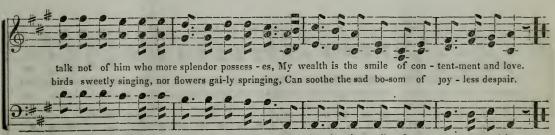
ray, Till smiling fields of golden grain A - wait the harvest day, The day, the day, the day, day, Come, then, and with your scythes all keen, Away to the fields, away, A-way, a - way, a - way,



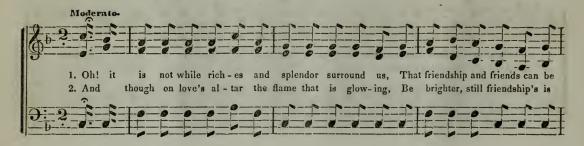


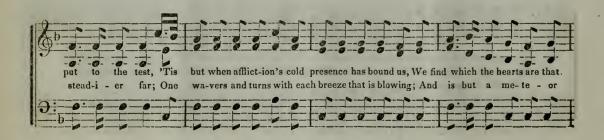




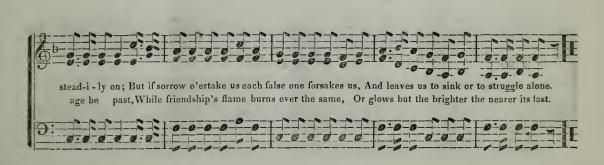


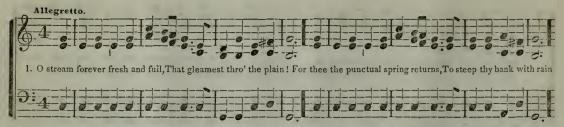
sere's a bliss such en -joy - ment excelling, It lies in the smile of con - tent-ment and love.



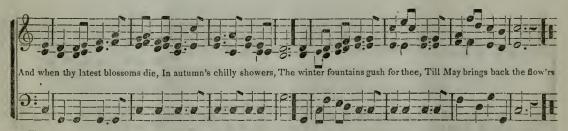






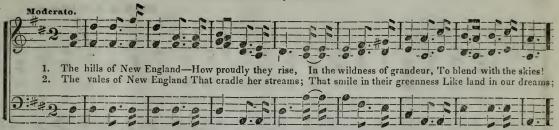


2. O stream of life! the violet springs But once beside thy bed; But one brief summer on thy path The dews of heaven are shed.

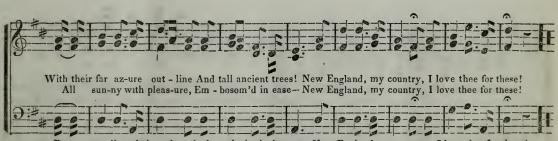


Thy parent fountains shrink away And close their crystal veins, Till where thy glittering waters ran, But dust alone remains.

NEW ENGLAND, MY COUNTRY.



3. The woods of New England, Still verdant and high, Though rock'd by the tempests Of ages gone by;
4. The streams of New England, That roar as they go, Or seem in their stillness But dreaming to flow,

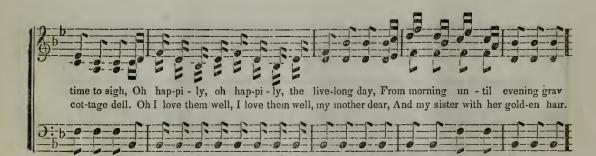


Ro - mance dims their arches, And speaks in the breeze—New England, my country, I love thee for these!

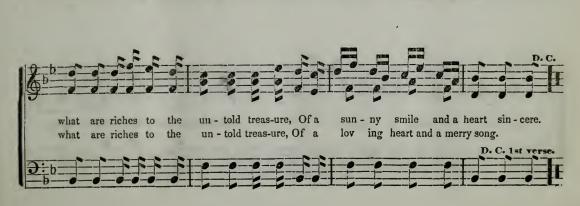
O bright glides the sunbeam Their march to the seas—New England, my country, I love thee for these!

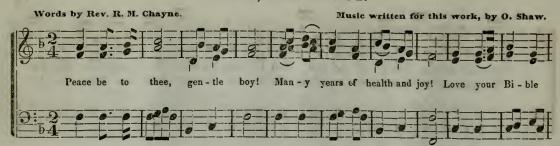
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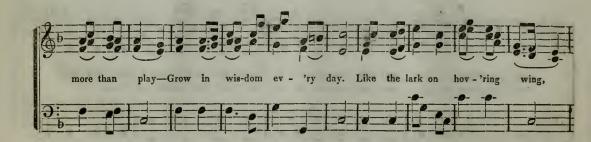




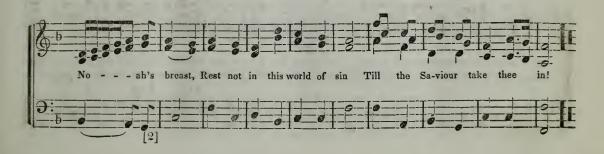


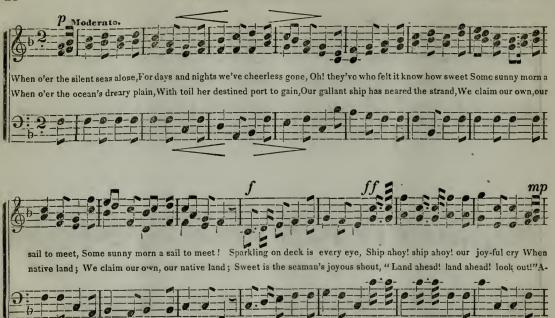






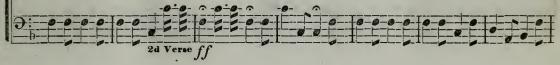








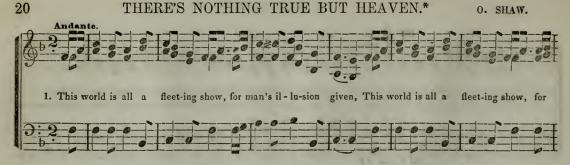
answering back we faintly hear; Ship ahoy! ship ahoy! what cheer! what cheer! Now sails aback we nearer come; Kind words are said of round on deck we gaily fly; "Land ahead! land ahead!" with joy we cry; Yon beacon light directs our way, While grateful vows to





friends and home, But soon, too soon, we part in pain, To sail o'er silent seas again, To sail o'er si-lent seas a-gain. heaven we pay, And soon our long lost joys renew, And bid the boist'rous main adieu. And bid the boist'rous main adieu.









2

And false the light on glory's plume, as fading hues of even,

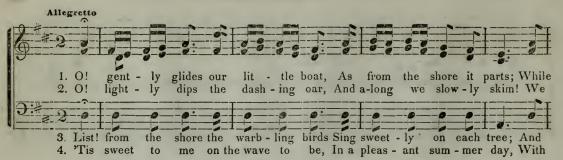
And false the light on glory's plume, as fading hues of even;

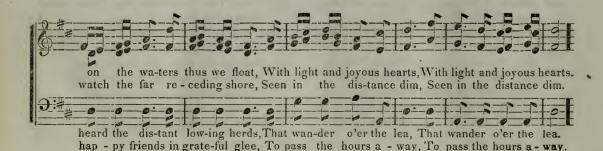
And love, and hope, and beauty's bloom, Are blossoms gathered for the tomb; There's nothing bright but heaven, There's nothing bright but heaven, There's nothing bright but heaven 3

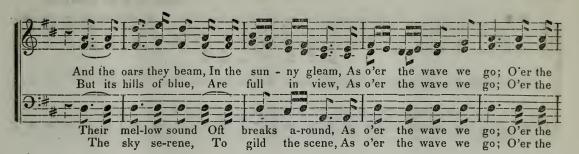
Poor wand'rers of a stormy day, from wave t wave we're driven,

Poor wand'rers of a stormy day, from wave to wave we're driven;

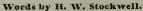
And fancy's flash, and reason's ray,
Serve but to light the troubled way,
There's nothing calm but heaven,
There's nothing calm but heaven,
There's nothing calm but heaven





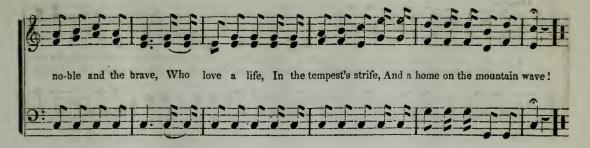










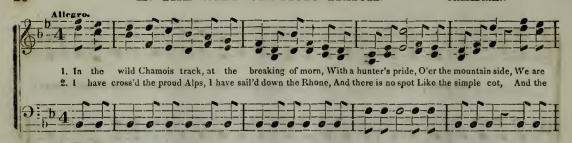


9

When the driving rain of the hurricane,
Puts the light of the light-house out;
And the growling thunder sound its gong,
On the whirlwind's battle rout;
Ha! ha! do you think,
That the valiant shrink?
No! we are bold and brave,
And we love to fight
In the wild midnight,
With the storm on the mountain wave!

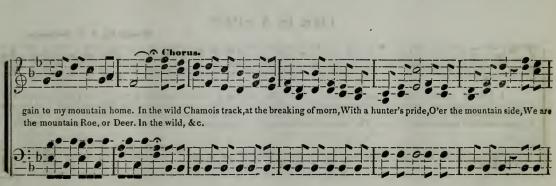
3

Breezes that die where the greenwood sigh,
To the landsman sweet may be;
But give to the brave the broad backed wave
And the tempest's midnight glee!
Ha! ha! the blast,
And the rocking mast,
And the sea-wind brisk and cold,
And the thunder's jar,
On the seas afar,
Are the things that suit the bold!



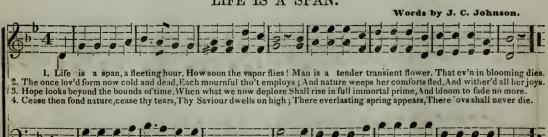




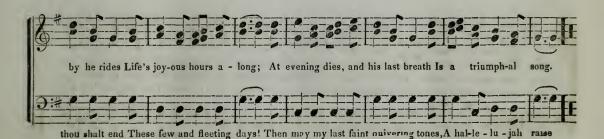




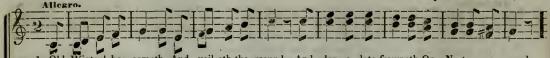
LIFE IS A SPAN.



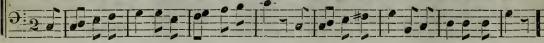


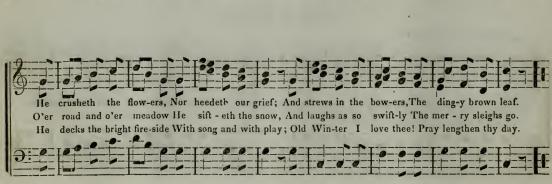


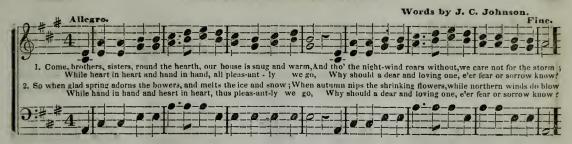
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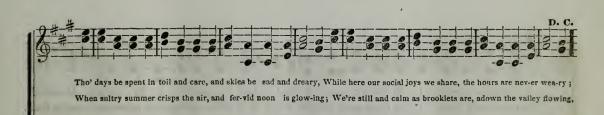


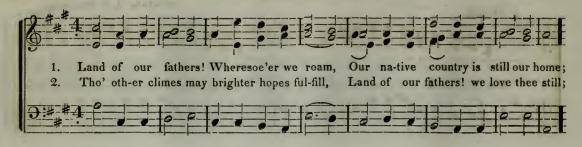
- 1. Old Winter! he cometh, And veil-eth the ground, And des -o -late frowneth On Na-ture a -round.
- 2. He spreads o'er the riv er His mir ror-like ice, Its smooth glas-sy surface, Doth skaters en tice.
- 3. While, sunk in deep slumber, The flow-er seeds lie, He sings to his wind-harp, A wild lul la by.

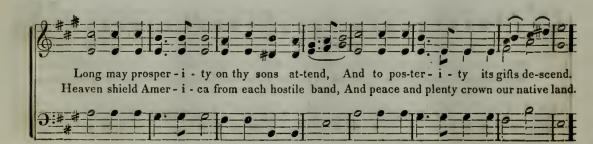


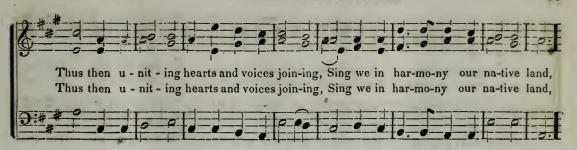


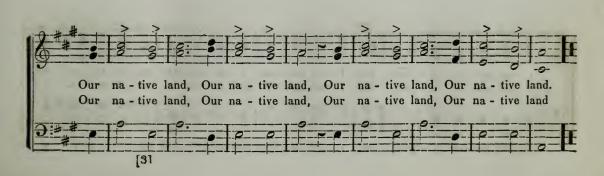






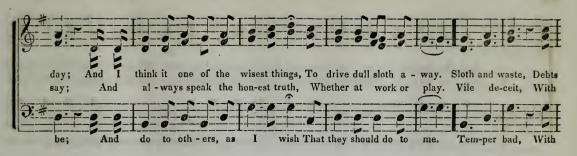








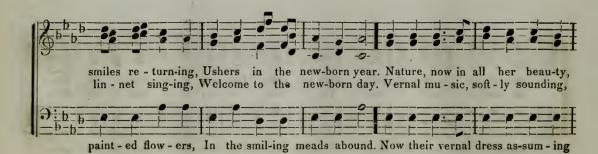


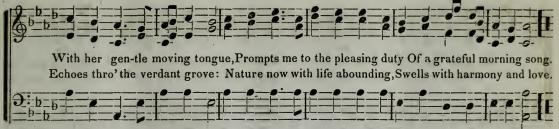




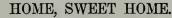


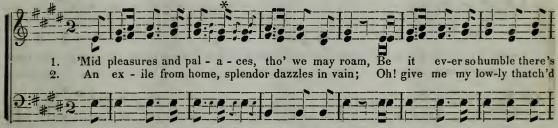
4. Now the kind re-fresh - ing show-ers Wa-ter all the plains around; Springing grass and



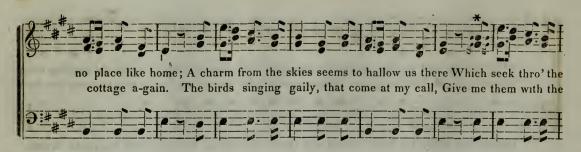


Leafy robes adorn the trees, Odors now the air perfuming, Sweetly swell the gentle breeze.

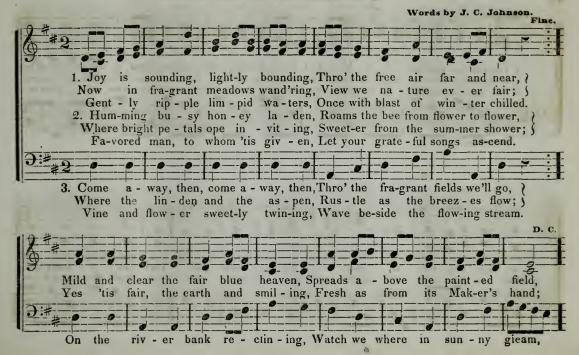


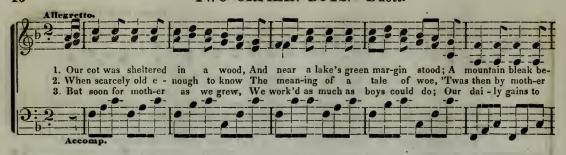


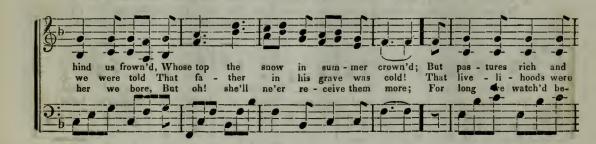
^{*} The small Notes in this measure are to be sung to the second verse.







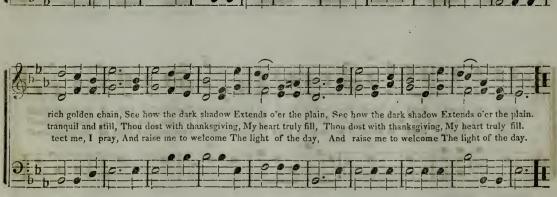






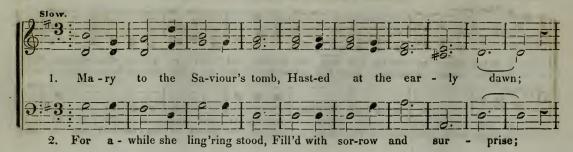


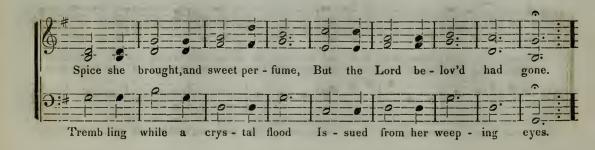


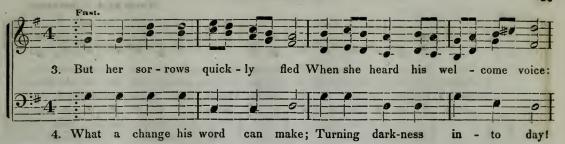


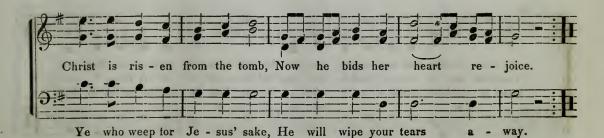


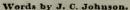






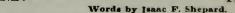








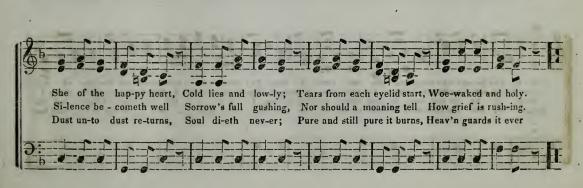


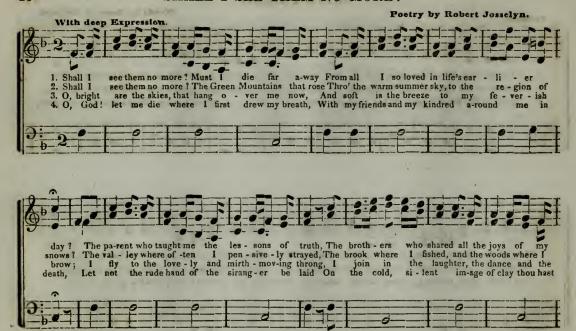


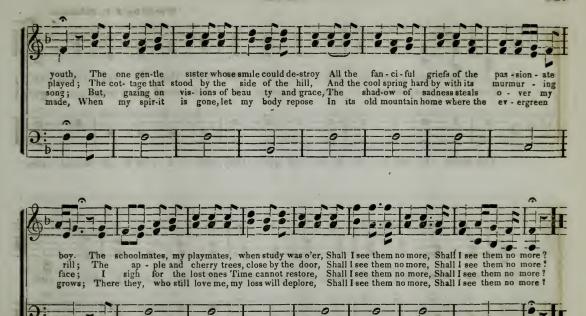


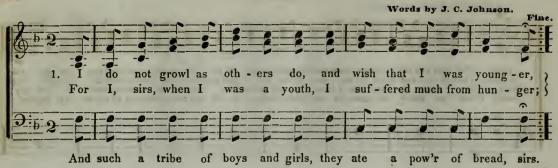
- 1. Lov-er and friend are gone, Sad be the to-ken; Cold be the hearth forlorn, Home ties are broken!
- 2. Breathe ye but light-ly now, Where she is sleeping; Breathe but a whispered vow, 'Mid thy full weeping;
- 3. Yea, let the heart rejoice, When goodness sleepeth! Ev-er a spirit's voice Cheers him that weepeth;

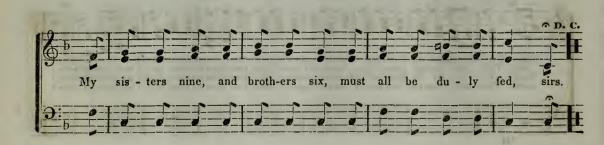












9

Now father says to me one day, "I have enough to do, boy,
The younger ones to clothe and feed, without the care of you, boy;
So here's a dollar for your purse; your head's not over hollow;
See, yonder is the road to wealth, which you may straightway fol-

3

The road to wealth lay duly east, and brought me to a city,
In which I thought to stay awhile, and labor, more's the pity;
For there, while strolling down the street, I met a drum and fife,
sirs:

It was the finest tune they played, I'd heard in all my life sirs.

A sergeant came to me, and said, "You are a sturdy youth, sir; And such a brave and martial air I never saw, in truth, sir; Now if you wish a merry life, and lots of fame and glory. Just sign this paper, and, my friend, the way is straight before ye."

5

I signed the paper; they began to drill me and to arm me,
And with a crowd of other fools I marched to join the army;
Theydressed me in auniform of red and blue and white, sirs;
We walked all day in heat and dust—slept on the ground at night,
sirs.

6

At length we met a host of men, who seemed much such as we, sirs;

Folks said it was the enemy; thinks I, "What can that be?" sirs.

They drew up on a level land, according to a plan, sirs;
The enemy began to point their guns at every man, sirs.

7

"Halloa!" cried I, "don't fire this way; this field is full of people!"

But fire they did, and smoke rose up, high as a village steeple.

The bullets whistled past our ears, the small arms made a rattle;

A cannon ball took off my leg, and left me hors du battle.

8

The infantry ran over me; behind, a pack of horsemen, Who rolled me as they'd roll a log; I thought myself a lost man. But when enough of fame was made, they stopped the agitation, And sent me to the hospital, to suffer amputation.

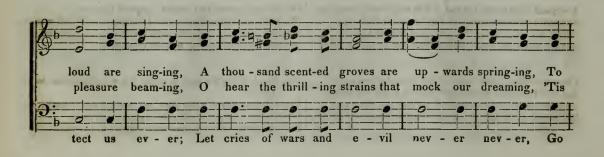
9

Now, friend, if e'er the road to wealth lies straight and free be fore ye,

Keep safe your legs to travel there, and shun the way to glory; This glory is a famous word for those who love to tattle, But quite another thing to those who're shot at in a battle.

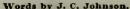
LIST YE TO THE BELLS.



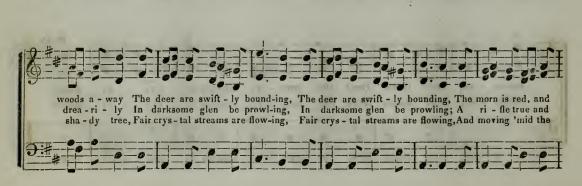












Words by J. C. Johnson,



THE VILLAGE BELL.



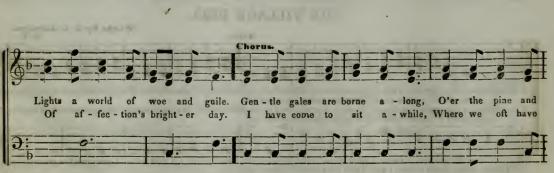
- Hearken now, again the tone, "Morning hours forever flown. Rest awhile," we hear the call, "Lab'rer rest awhile from toil!" Gratefully the echoes swell Round the cheerful village bell.



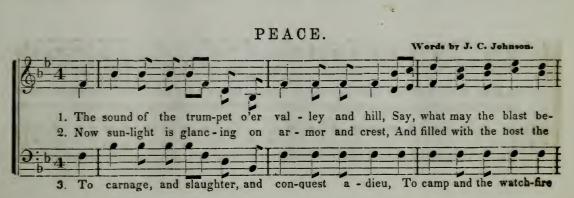
- Cheerfully we hear it swell. Tho' it rings the daylight's knell. Wand'rer on thy path a-far, Gaze upon the guiding star. Hasten where sweet echoes swell From the swinging village bell.
- 4. Hark, again, the skies are red From the tower a summons dread! Raging flames our eyes affright, Roar discordant thro' the night; Thus for joy or woe they swell, Echoes from the village bell.

CLOSE OF DAY.

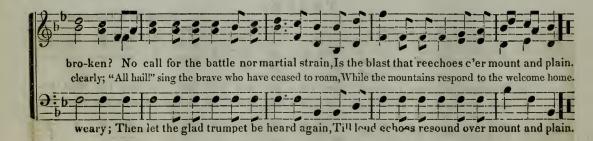


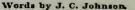












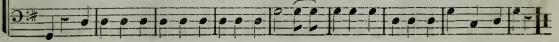


- 2. This sun-set hath gild -ed the o-cean I know, And the cot of my fa -ther was bright in the
- 3. Where Huron's bright waters leap flashing on high, I'll laugh as our ves-sel rides cheer-i-ly



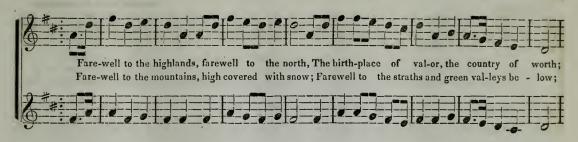


me. Farewell, then, New-England, lov'd land of the east, O'er the prairie the wand'rer seeks dwelling and rest. glow; And yonder's the eve-star I used to see there; From here to my birth-place, it can-not be far. by. Ah! hap-py and peaceful my home in the west. A - way, then, fond mem'ries, the ex-ile is blest.

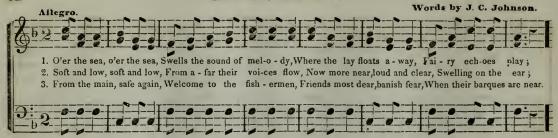


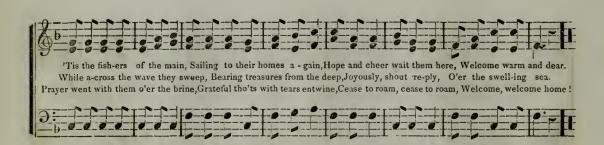




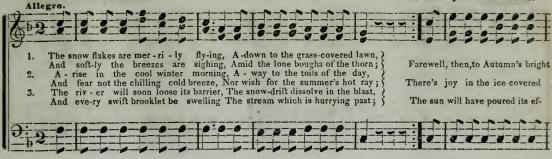


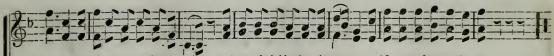




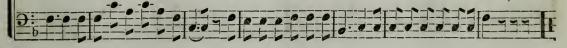


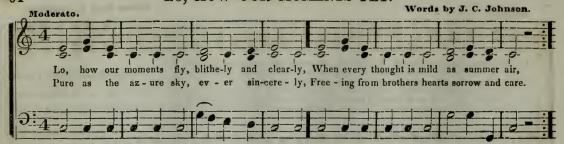
Words by J. C. Johnson.



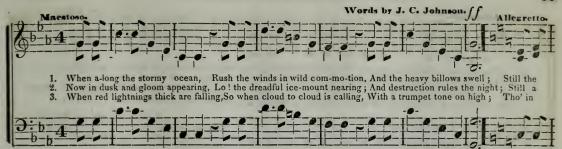


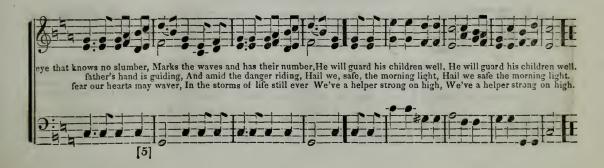
pleasures, Cold winter is coming a - gain. And spreadeth his glittering treasures, Afar upon forest and plain.
riv-er, There's mirth in the wind and the snow, There's beauty when noon-day is beaming, And rest when fair daylight is low fulgence On meadow, and forest and hill; Rejoice, then, while winter refreshes, For soon will be loosened the rill.

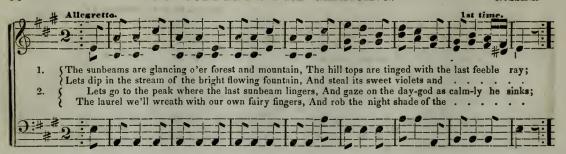






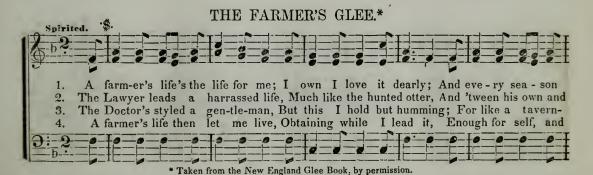


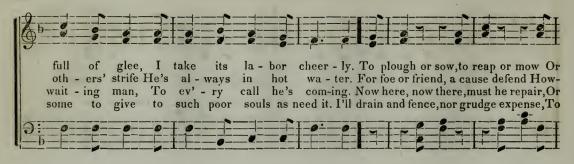


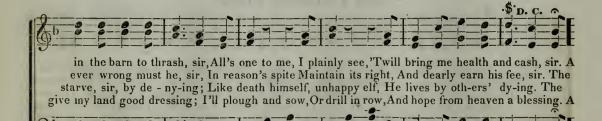


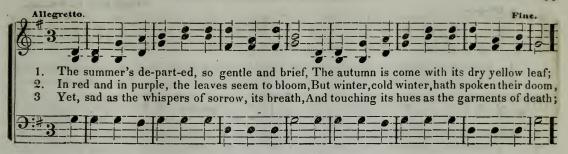


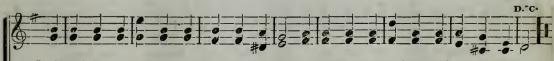




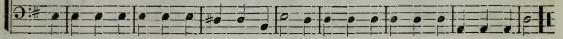


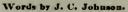


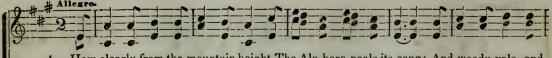




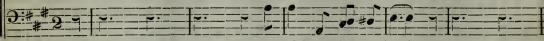
Its breath in the valley, its voice in the breeze, A rich-colored hue is spread o - ver the trees. And those that may seem with the rubies to vie, They tell us that beauty blooms only to die. Still autumn, tho' sad and tho' mournful it be, With fruits and with flowers, is welcome to me.





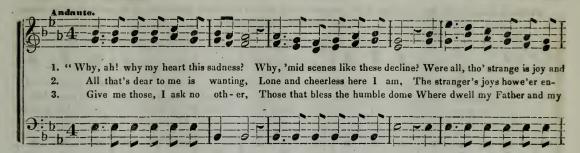


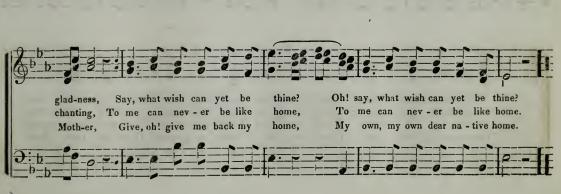
- 1. How clearly from the mountain height The Alp-horn peals its song; And woody vale and
- 2. The Alpine shepherds hear the note, They hear a loud re ply; Far up the steep the



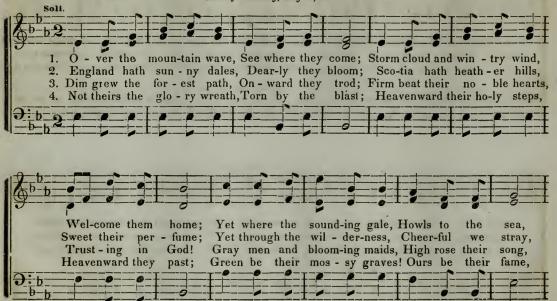
- 3. With deaf'ning roar the torrents fall, While round them rainbows play; But thro' them strikes the
- 4. Ye mountain dwellers, bend the knee, The Good and Great a-dore; So tones his voice in





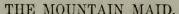


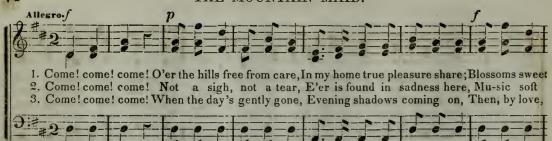
Written by George Lunt, Esq., and sung at the celebration of the Second Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of the ancient town of Newbury, May 26, 1835.



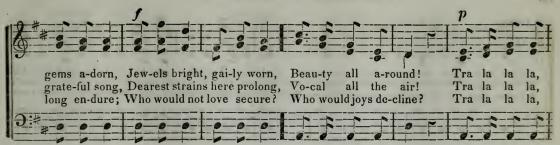


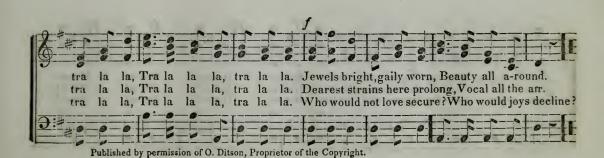


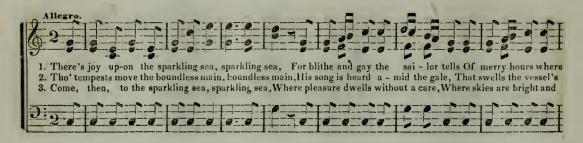


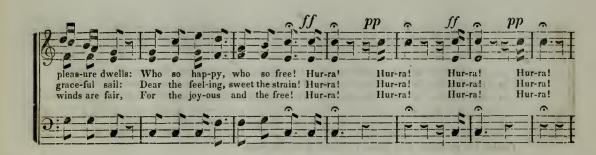


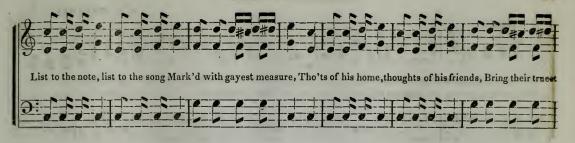


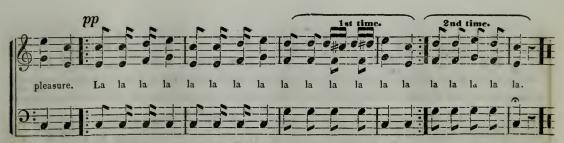




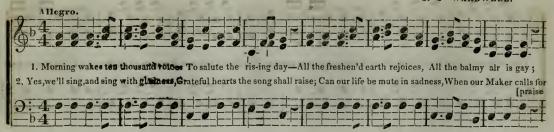


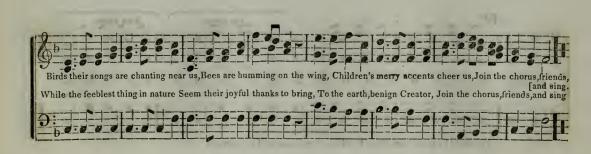


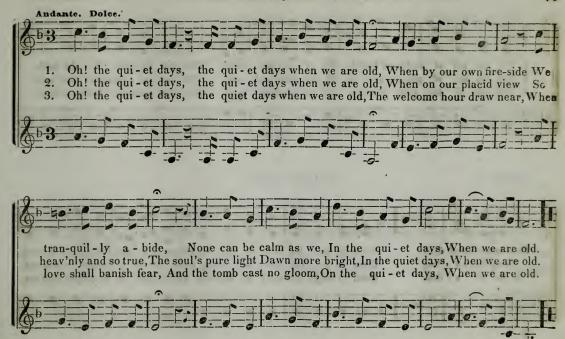


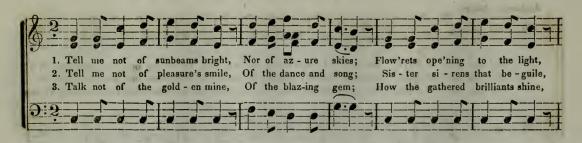


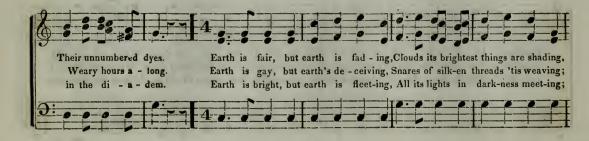
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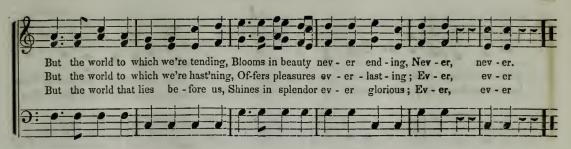


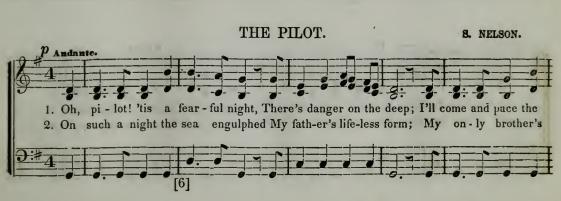


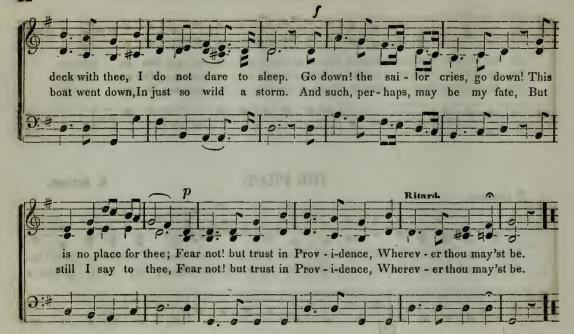


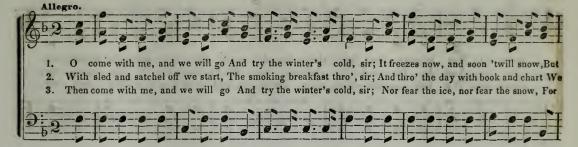


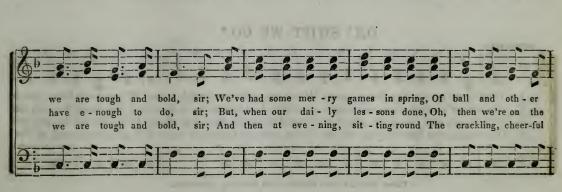








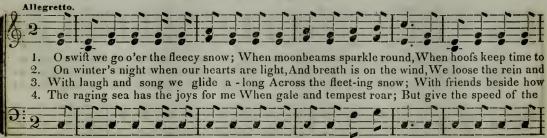




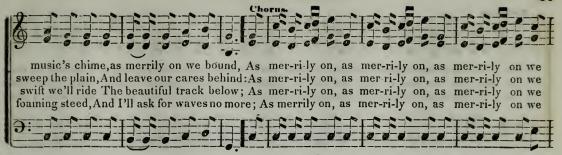




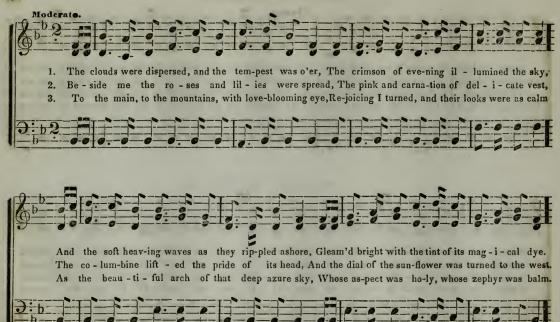
OH! SWIFT WE GO.*

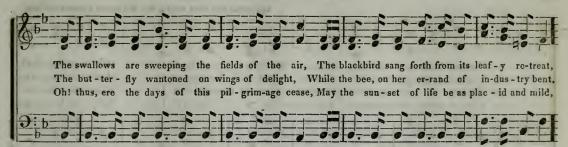


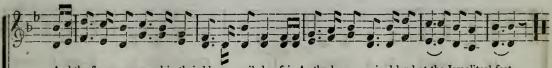
^{*} Taken from the New England Glee Book-by permission.







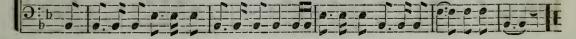


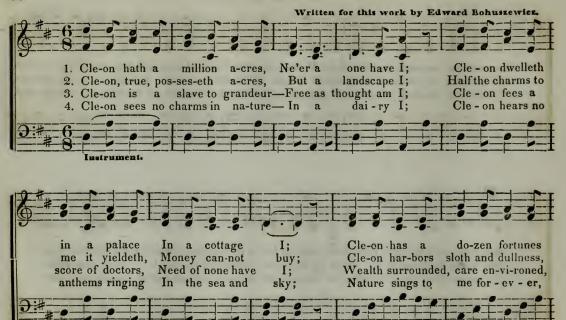


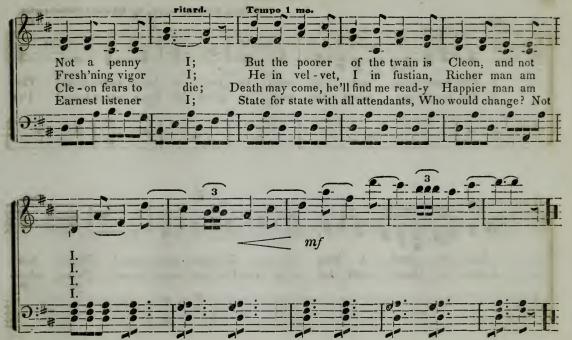
And the flowers renewed in their bloom, smiled as fair As the long-promised land at the Israelites' feet.

Was ri-fling the bloom, at the fall of the night, For a noonday of tempest in i - dle-ness spent.

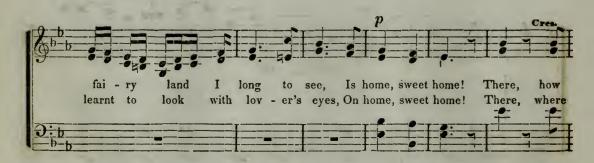
The storms of ad - ver - si - ty stilled in - to peace, All passion be calmed, and all sor-row ex - iled!







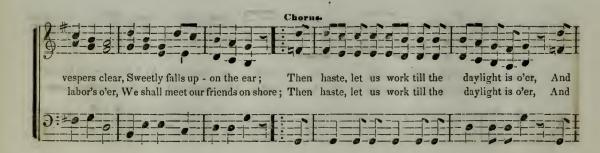


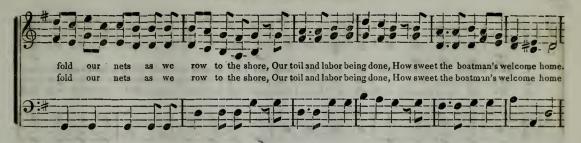


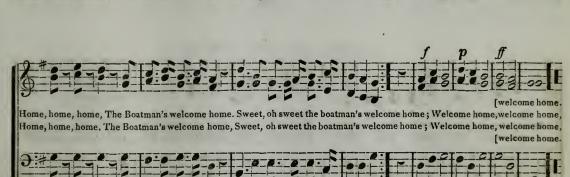






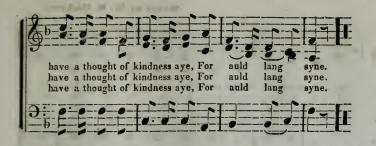








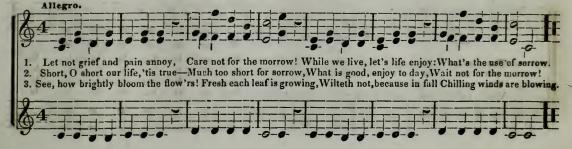




No change of outward circumstance
May Providence assign,
To overshade these happy days,
When auld lang syne.
For auld lang syne, &c.

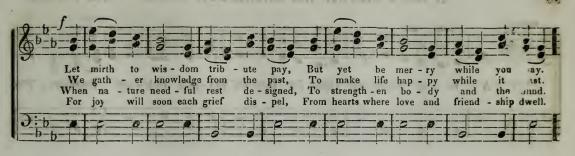
Then take the hand that now is warm,
Within a hand of thine;
No distant day shall loose the grasp
Of auld lang syne. For auld lang syne, &c.

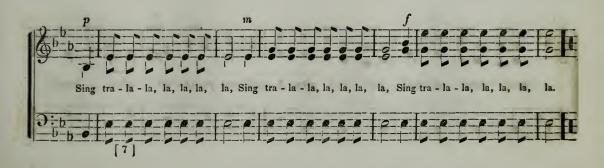
CARE NOT FOR TO-MORROW.

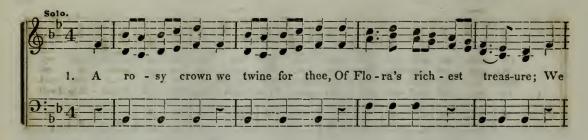


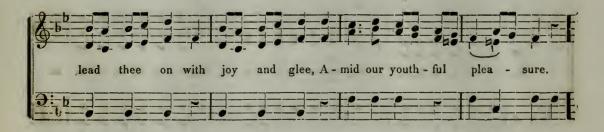


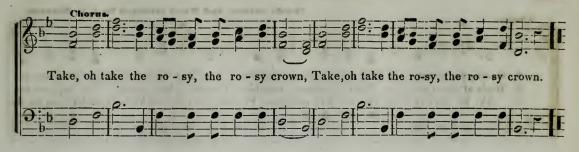








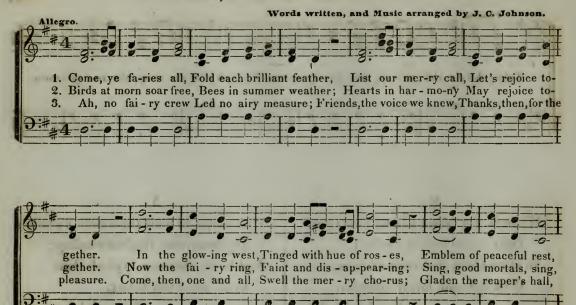




We bade the fairest flowers that blow, Their varied tribute render; To shine above that brow of snow, With soft and lovely splendor. Take, oh take, &c.

Then deign to wear the wreath we twine Thy beauteous ringlets shading; And be its charms a type of thine In all except in fading.

Take, oh take, &c.











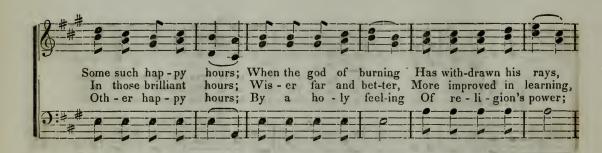


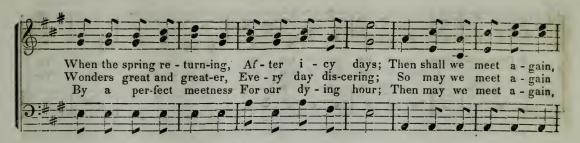


THE PERSPECTIVE.

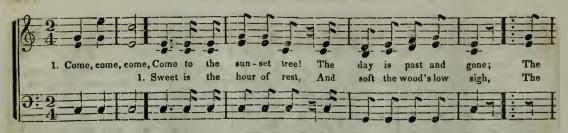
Words and music written for J. C. Johnson's Floral Concerts, by Abdiel Kirk.















Soft is the tuneful sound
That dwells in whispering boughs,
A welcome freshness round,
And the gale that fans our brows.
But rest more sweet and still,
Than the nightfall ever gave,
Our yearning hearts shall fill,
In the world beyond the grave.
Come, come, come, &c.

Ne'er shall the tempests blow,
Nor scorching noontide heat;
There shall be no more snow,
Nor the weary, wandering feet:
We lift our trusting eyes,
From the hills our fathers trod,
We look above the skies,
To the Sabbath of our God.
Come, come, come, &c.

Words by J. C. Johnson.



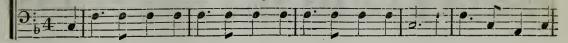


Words and Music by J. C. Johnson,



1. Now, comrades, that the year hath passed, What lessons may we gain, From night and day, from 2. Let those who trust in beauty's glow, Remember youth must fade; Our sum-mer ro - ses.

3. Let all, in life's bright spring-time, sow Good seed of love and grace; Old age with au-tumn





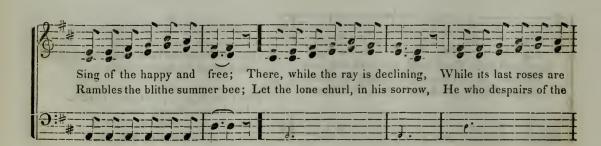
"Let those who sow in sadness wait Till the fair harvest come.

They shall confess their sheaves are great And shout the harvest-home."

5

The Lord is great, and good to all—
His bounty floweth free,
And love, his tribute every hour,
In earth and heaven shall be.

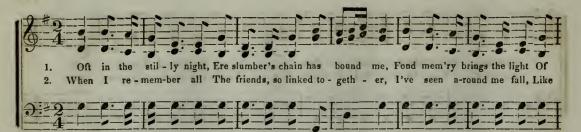


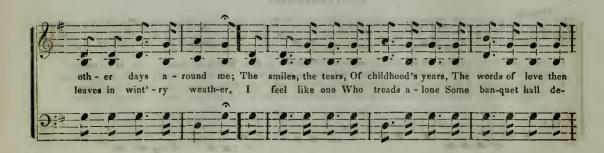


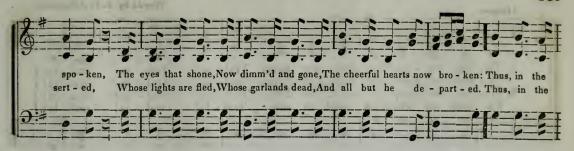


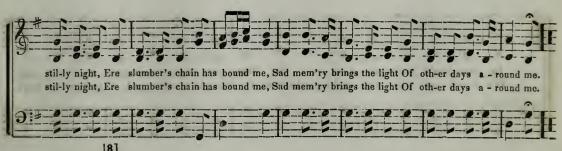
CONTRARIES.



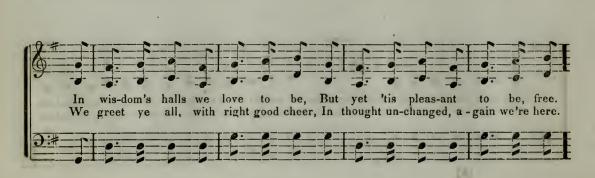


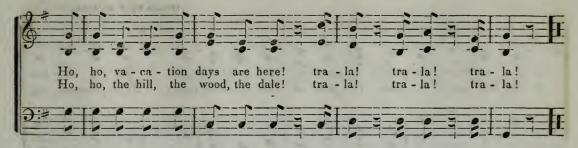










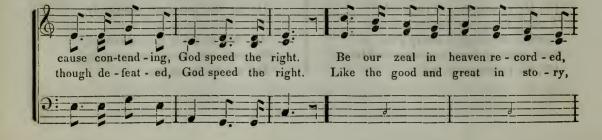


8

Ho, ho, ye songsters of the shade, A merry troop your haunts invade; Beware, our songs of merry glee, Shall fright ye from the green-wood tree. Ho, ho, ye songsters, &c. 4

Ho, ho, the hours will quickly fly, And soon vacation time be by; Ah, then we'll all, in glad refrain, Sing welcome to our school again. Ho, ho, the hours, &c.





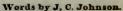


3

Patient, firm and persevering;
God speed the right;
Ne'er th' event nor danger fearing;
God speed the right.
Pains, nor toils, nor trials heeding,
And in heaven's time succeeding;
God speed the right.

4

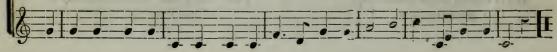
Still our onward course pursuing;
God speed the right;
Every foe at length subduing;
God speed the right.
Truth our cause, whate'er delay it,
There's no power on earth can stay it.
God speed the right.

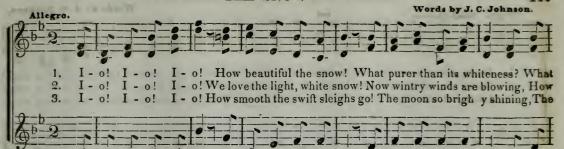


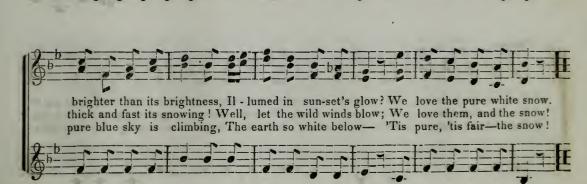




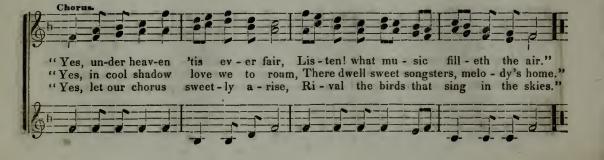
'Twill give us strength and will to work, As sounds our melo dy, As sounds our melo - dy. He gives us mirth and cheerful song; Let praise our tongues employ, Let praise our tongues employ! Nor can each loved one faint or fall, Where'er, or how he roves, Where'er, or how he roves.

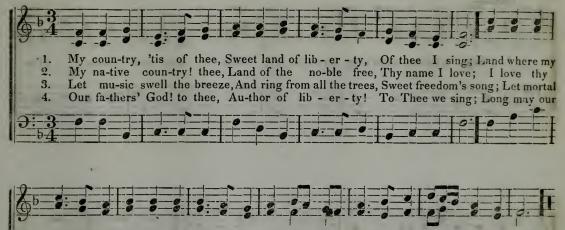






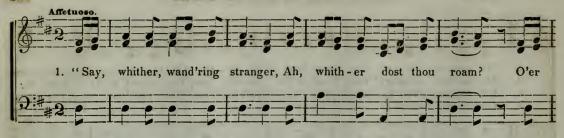


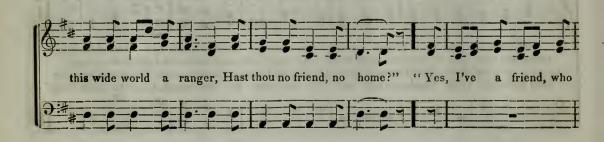


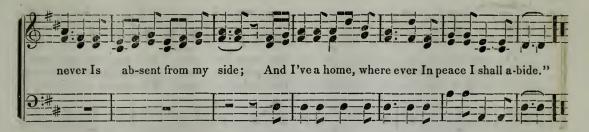


fathers died, Land of the pilgrim's pride, From eve-ry mountain side Let free-dom ring. rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills; My heart with rapture thrills Like that a-bove. tongues a-wake, Let all that breathe partake; Let rocks their silence break, The sound prolong. land be bright With freedom's holy light; Pro-tect us by thy might, Great God our King:





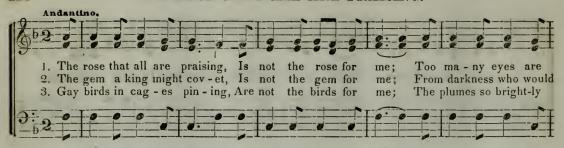


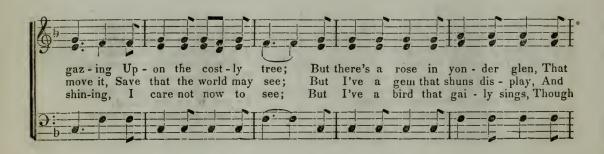


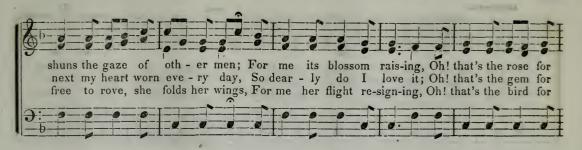
"But want and woe have driven
The roses from thy cheek,
And garments rent and riven,
Thy poverty bespeak."
"I've food with which the angels
Would all delighted be;
And robes of dazzling brightness
Are now awaiting me.

"Come, then, benign inquirer,
And join me on my way;
I'm journeying to a country,
Where beams an endless day.
Where saints and angels, falling
Before the great white throne,
To you, to me are calling,
Haste, pilgrim, hasten home.

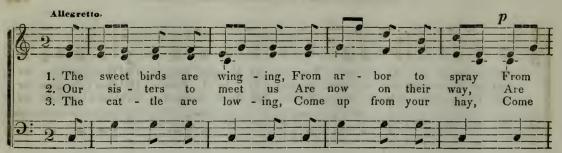
THE ROSE THAT ALL ARE PRAISING.



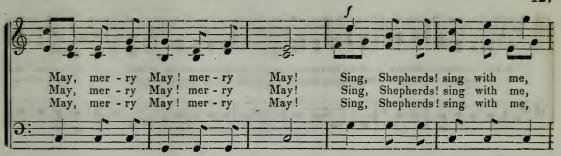


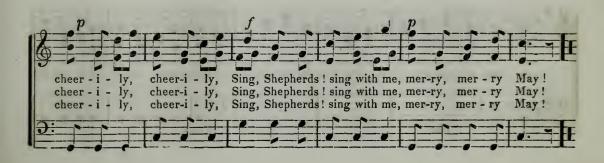






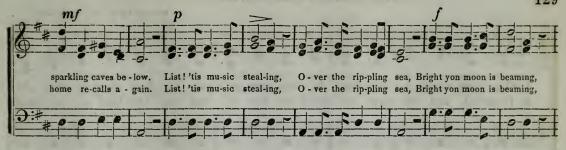




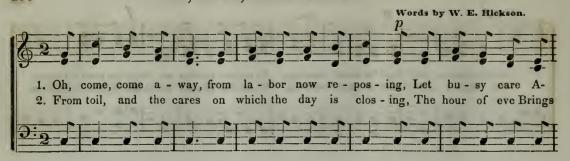




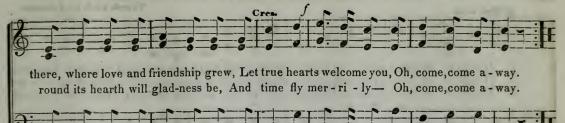












9

While sweet Philomel, the weary traveller cheer-

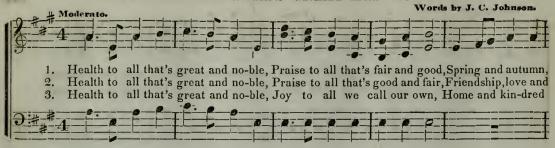
ing,
With evening songs,
Her note prolongs,
Oh, come, come away.
In answering song of sympathy,
We'll sing in tuneful harmony,
Of hope, joy, liberty,
Oh, come, come away.

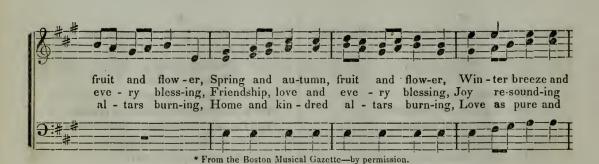
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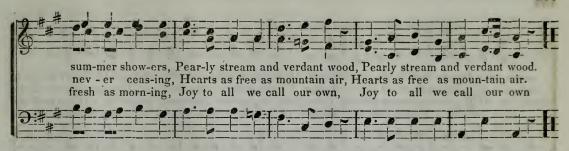
The bright day is gone, the moon and stars appearing,

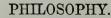
With silver light,
Illume the night,
Oh, come, come away.
We'll join in grateful songs of praise,
To Him who crowns our peaceful days,
With health, hope, happiness;
Oh, come, come away.

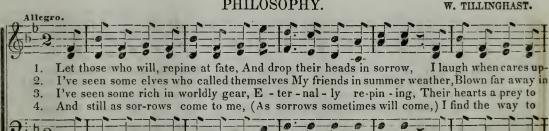
HEALTH TO ALL THAT'S GREAT AND NOBLE.*

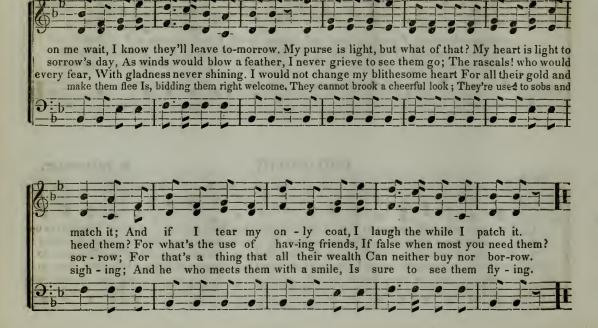


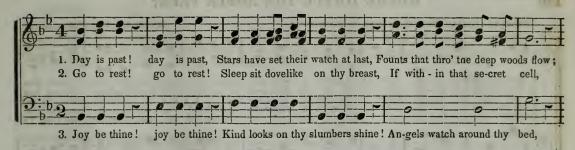


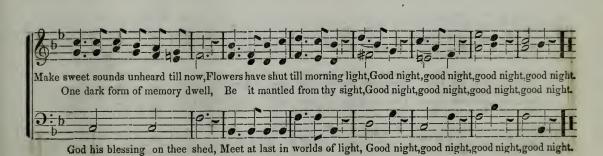


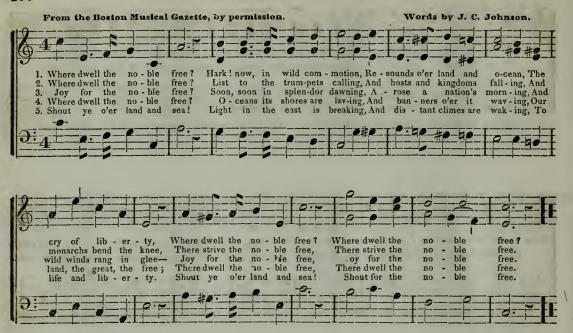


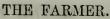






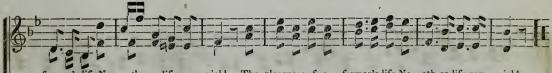






V TILLINGHAST.





farmer's life No oth - er life can yield, The pleasures of a farmer's life No oth-er life can yield.

task is done, Thou seek'st thy peaceful hearth, And when thy daily task is done, Thou seek'st thy peacful hearth.

fireside crown, And thou dost ask no more,
sons of pride; Thou'rt God's nobil-i - ty,
her-i-tage, Thou cho-sen man of God.

The pleasures of a farmer's life No oth-er life can yield.

The pleasures of a farmer's life No oth-er life can yield.

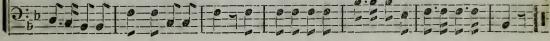
The pleasures of a farmer's life No oth-er life can yield.

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The pleasures of a farmer's life No oth-er life can yield.

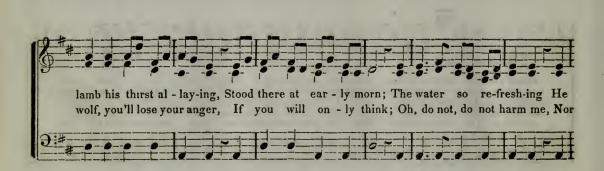
The pleasures of a farmer's life No oth-er life can yield.

The pleasures of a farmer's life No oth-er life can yield.



A BROOK SO GENTLY FLOWING.







"Well, lamb, if I'm in error,
I know you've done me wrong;
A sland'rous tale last winter,
I suffered from it long;
And when I made inquiry,
Found you the lie had told—"
"Why, wolf, a lie last winter,—
I'm only four weeks old!"

The lamb, so mild replying,

He proved the wolf was wrong.
But, ah! the the lamb so lovely,

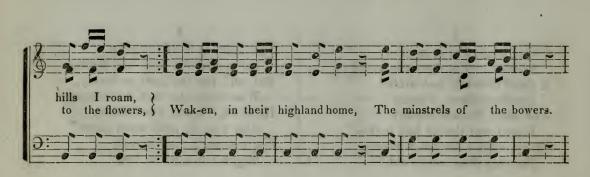
Was weak, the wolf was strong;
He cried, "It was your father.

And you his guilt must share,"

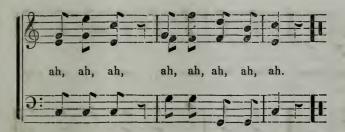
Nor waiting for an answer,

Began the lamb to tear.



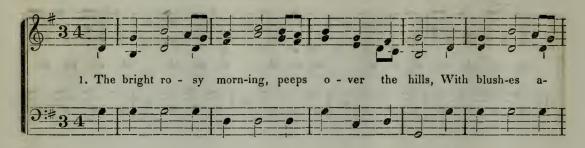






Oh! 'tis sweet at early day,
Then to climb the mountain side,
Where the merry songster's lay
Sweetly echoes far and wide;
Noon may have its sunny glare,
Eve its twilight and its dew;
Night, its soft and cooling air,
But give me morning blue.

THE BRIGHT ROSY MORNING.





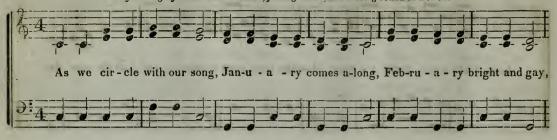


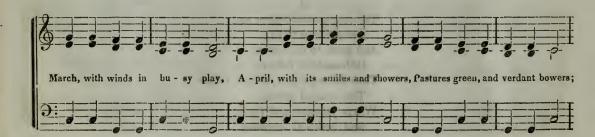
The stag roused before us,
Away seems to fly,
And pants to the chorus
Of hounds in full cry;
Then follow, follow, follow, follow
The musical chase,
Where pleasure and vigor,
And health all embrace.

SONG OF THE MONTHS.

Words by J. C. Johnson.

May be sung by twelve small scholars, joining hands, and moving round in a circle.

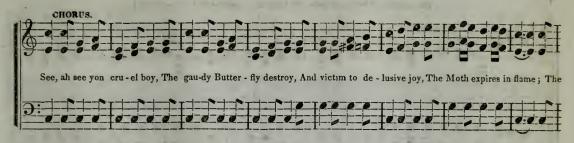


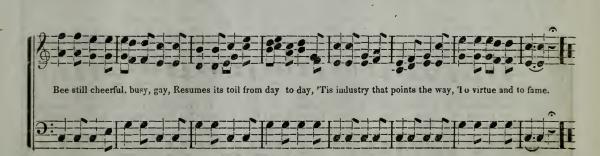




in du-ty To eve-ry one a - like will be, A safeguard and a

ah! be sure that



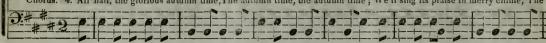


THE AUTUMN TIME. (Responsive.)

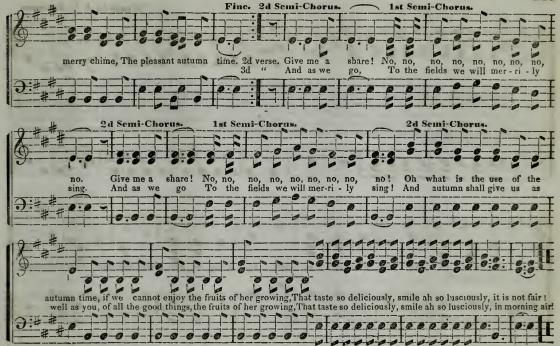
(In a school of boys and girls, the latter may sing the first semi-chorus.)



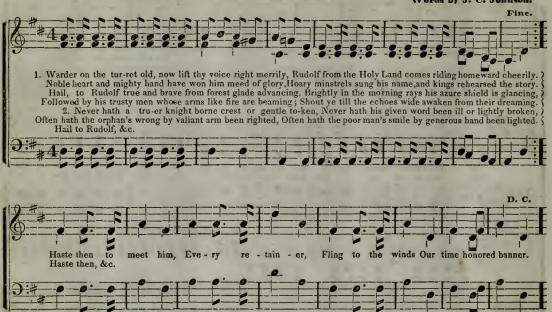








Words by J. C. Johnson.



ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

CHAPTER I.

Musical sounds have three essential properties, viz. Length, Pitch, and Power; consequently there are three distinctions in the nature of musical sounds; or musical sounds differ in three respects.

1. Long or Short,

2. High or Low,

3. Soft or Loud.

Each of these distinctions gives rise to a separate department.

That department which grows out of the first distinction is called Rhythm, and treats of the length of sounds.

That department which grows out of the second distinction, is called Melody, and treats of the pitch of sounds

That department which grows out of the third distinction is called Dynamics, and treats of the power of sounds.

QUESTIONS.

How many distinctions exist in the nature of musical sounds? What is the first distinction called?—Second?—Third? How many separate departments are there in the Elementary principles of Music? What is the first department called?—Of what does Rhythm treat?—What is the second department called!—Of what does Melody treat?—What is the third department called?—Of what does Dynamics treat? How many essential properties have musical sounds? What are they?

CHAPTER II.

RHYTHM.

The time which is occupied in the performance of a piece of music, must be divided into equal portions, called MEASURES. Measures are also divided into PARTS OF MEASURES.

A measure with two parts is called DOUBLE measure. A measure with three parts is called

TRIPLE measure. A measure with four parts is called QUADRUPLE measure. A measure with six parts is called SEXTUPLE measure. The character used in written music for separating the measures is made thus: | and is called a Bar.

To aid in the accurate division of time, we may either count for each part of the measure, or make a motion with the hand, for each part of the measure. The motion of the hand is called beating time.

In beating Double time, the first motion is made Down; and the second Up. In beating Triple time, the first motion is made Down; second Left; third Up. In beating Quadruple time, the first motion is made Down, second Left, third Right, fourth, Up. In beating sextuple time, the first two motions are made Down, third Left, fourth Right, fifth and sixth Up.

Double measure is accented on the first part of the measure. Triple measure is accented on the first part. Quadruple measure is accented on the first and third parts of the measure. Sextuple measure is accented on the first and fourth parts of the measure.

QUESTIONS.

What are the portions of time called, into which Music is divided? What portions of time are smaller tran measures? What is the measure called which has two parts: A measure which has three parts? Four parts? Six parts? What is the character called which is used for separating the measures? To aid in the accurate division of time, what may we do? What is the motion of the hand called? How do we beat Double time? Triple time? Quadruple time? Sextuple time?

NOTE. — The pupils may be exercised in the different kinds of time, in connection with beating time and accenting.

CHAPTER III.

RHYTHM.

The length of sounds are represented by certain characters called notes. The whole note () may be regarded as four beats long. If a whole note is four beats long, the half note () is two beats long, and the quarter note () is one beat long Two eighths () must be sung at one beat.

- What are those characters called which represent the length of sounds? How long is a whole note? What kind of a note is that which is two beats long? What kind of a note is that which is one beat long? What two notes must be sung at one beat? If a whole note occupies one measure, what will occupy two parts of the measure? What will occupy one part?

NOTE. — The above, and similar lessons, may be sung by the class to the syllable La.

N. B. In all the exercises in this work, a quarter note occupies one part of a measure, and consequently some idea of the relative length of the notes as here used, is conveyed by the expression, "a whole note is four beats long," &c. When the pupils are far enough advanced to understand it, the fact that the notes have no positive length, should be explained.

CHAPTER IV. MELODY.

Musical sounds, as differing in pitch, are arranged in a certain order, called THE SCALE.

The scale consists of eight sounds, named ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT.

In singing the scale the following syllables are used: — Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, See, Doe.

QUESTIONS.

What is that series of sounds called which lies at the foundation of Melody? Of how many sounds does the Scale consist? What syllable is sung to One? Two? Three? &c.

CHAPTER V. MELODY.

The common method of representing the Pitch of sounds, is by the use of lines and spaces, called the STAFF. The staff consists of five lines and four spaces.

STAFF.		

Each line and space of the staff is called a DE-GREE. Notes may be written below and above the staff. The first place for notes below the staff, is called the SPACE BELOW; the next place, the FIRST ADDED LINE BELOW, the next, the FIRST ADDED SPACE BELOW, &c. The first place for notes above the staff, is called the SPACE ABOVE; the next place, the FIRST ADDED LINE ABOVE; the next, the FIRST ADDED SPACE ABOVE, &c. The lowest line of the staff is called the FIRST LINE; the lowest space of the staff is the FIRST SPACE, &c.

QUESTIONS.

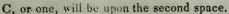
What is the common method of representing the pitch of sounds? How many lines does the staff contain? How many spaces? What is each line and space of the staff called? How many degrees does the staff contain? What is the first place for notes below the staff called? The next place? What is the first place for notes above the staff called? The next place? What is the lowest line of the staff called? What is the lowest space called? What is that character called which represents the pitch of sounds?

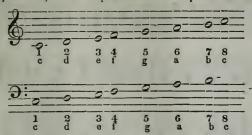
CHAPTER VI. MELODY.

The difference between two sounds is called an interval. There are two kinds of intervals in the scale: small and large. The small intervals are called half steps, the large intervals are called steps. The half steps occur between three and four, and seven and eight. For the purpose of fixing the pitch of sounds, the first seven letters of the Alphabet are applied to the sounds of the scale. One is C, two is D, three is E, four is F, five is G, six is A, seven is B, eight is C. There are two ways of writing the scale upon the staff. To distinguish between these two ways, two characters are used, called Clefs. When the treble or G. clef is used, it fixes G upon the sec-

ond line, and C, being one of the scale, is on the first added line below. When the Base or F Clef

is used the Cupon the fourth line, and





QUESTIONS.

What is the difference in pitch between two sounds called? How many kinds of intervals are there in the scale? What are the small intervals called? The large intervals. Where do the small intervals occur? Why are the first seven letters of the Alphabet applied to the scale? What letter is one? Two? Three? &c. In how many ways is the scale written upon the staff? How many clefs are used? Name the clefs. When the Treble or G clef is used, where is one? When the Base or F clef is used, where is one?

CHAPTER VII.

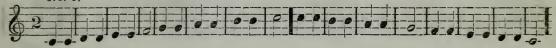
A figure is usually placed at the commencement of exercises and tunes, to denote the kind of measure. 2 indicates that the measure has two parts; 3 indicates triple measure; 4 quadruple measure, &c.

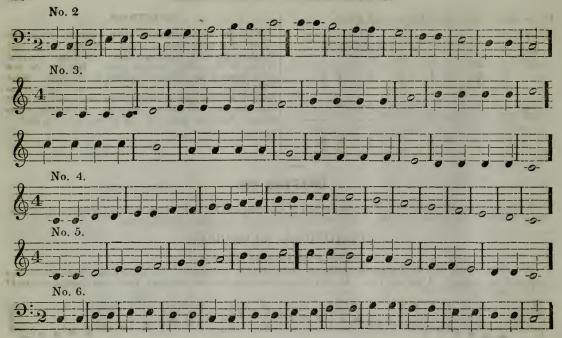
PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

QUESTIONS BEFORE SINGING.

What kind of notes does the first measure contain? The second? The third? How many parts of the measure does a quarter note occupy? A half note? &c. In what kind of measure is the lesson written? How is the measure accented?

No. 1.







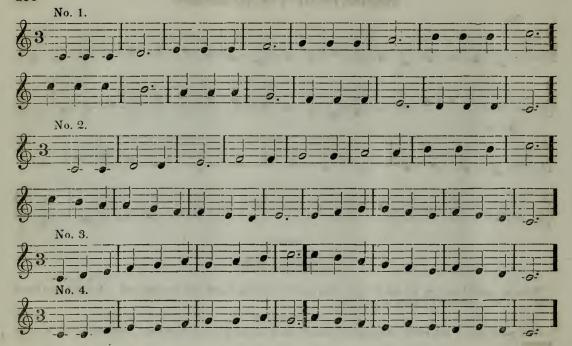
CHAPTER VIII.

Notes are made longer by the use of dots. One dot increases the length of a note one half. A whole note being four beats long, becomes six beats when dotted.

QUESTIONS.

How much does a dot add to the length of a note? How long is a dotted whole note? A dotted half? A dotted quarter?

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.





CHAPTER IX.

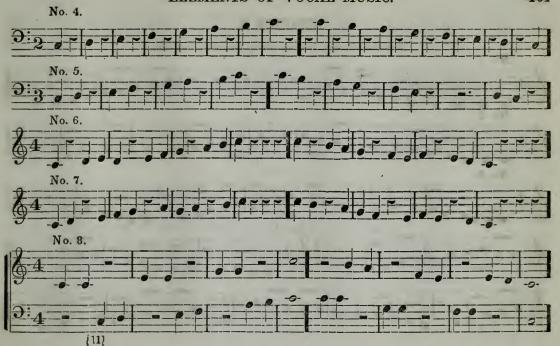
RESTS.

We are often required to pass over a mesure, or part of a measure, in silence. This is indicated by characters called rests. Each note has its corresponding rest. A whole rest is a mark in the form of a square, — placed below a line; a half rest is a similar mark—, placed above the line; a quarter rest has a curve to the right, an eighth rest has a curve to the left, a sixteenth has two curves to the left.

QUESTIONS.

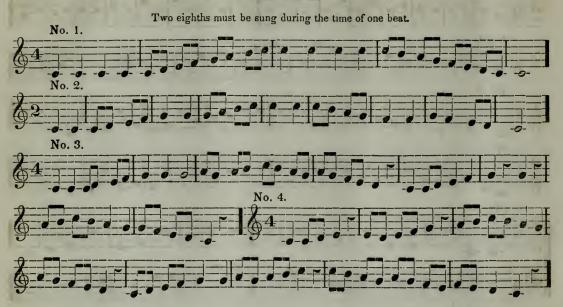
When we are required to pass over a measure or a part of a measure in silence, how is it indicated? Describe a whole rest? A half rest? A quarter rest? An eighth rest? A sixteenth rest?





ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

CHAPTER X.

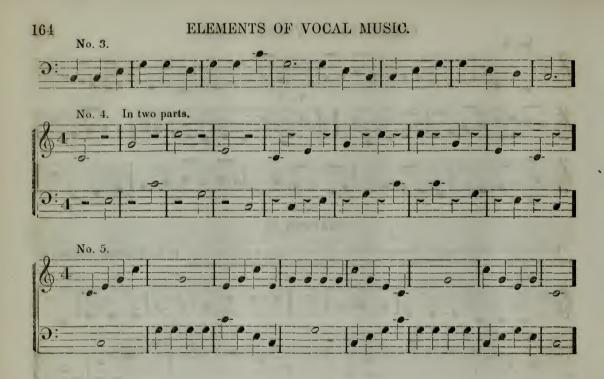


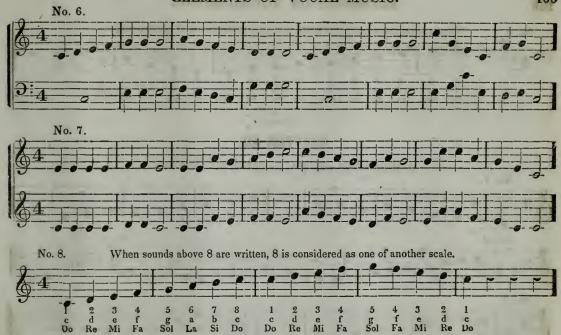


CHAPTER XI.

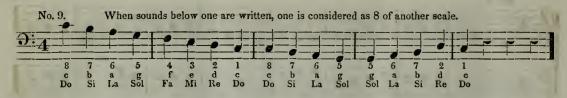
In all the preceding exercises, the sounds have regularly ascended or descended. In the following exercises, the voice is required to go from one sound to another, skipping over intervening sounds.

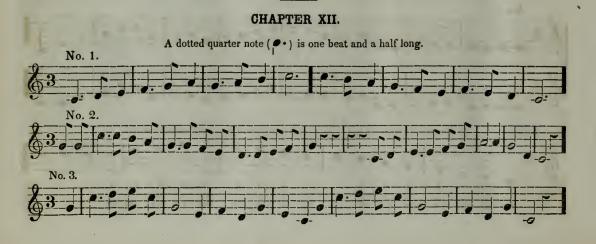


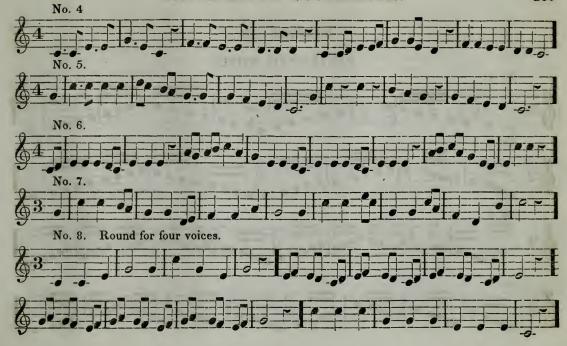




ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.







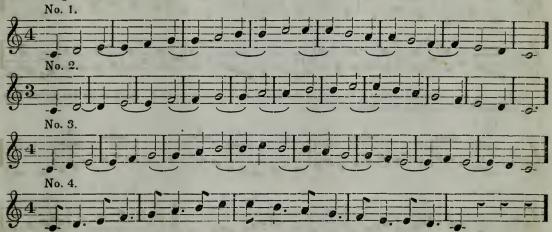
CHAPTER XIII.

SIXTEENTH NOTES.



CHAPTER XIV.

When this character (called a Tie,) is drawn over or under two or more notes which are on the same degree of the staff, the time of the notes is to be given to one sound. When a sound is commenced on an unaccented part of a measure, and is continued on to an accented part, it is called a syncopated sound, and should be commenced with a strong accent.





Three notes are sometimes written to be sung in the time of two of the same kind. Such notes are called Triplets, and usually have a figure 3 written over them.





CHAPTER XV.

DYNAMICS.

The power of sounds is indicated by the Italian words Mezzo, Forte, Piano, Fortissimo, or their abbreviations, m, f, p, ff, pp. Mezzo, indicates a medium sound; Forte, indicates a loud sound; Piano, a soft sound; Fortissimo, a very loud sound; Pianissimo, a very soft sound.





CHAPTER XVI.

DOTTED EIGHTH NOTES. EIGHTH RESTS.





CHAPTER XVII.

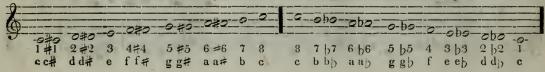
CHROMATIC SCALE.

the natural or Diatonic scale. This scale contains step; therefore, when the flat is used, the note two kinds of intervals, (steps and half steps.) There representing the intermediate sound, must stand is a scale called the Chromatic scale, which con- on the degree with the upper of the two notes. In tains no other intervals than half steps. This speaking of the Chromatic sounds by numerals, scale includes the eight sounds of the Diatonic we say sharp one, sharp two, sharp four, &c.; flat scale, with five other intermediate sounds, sung seven, flat six, flat five, &c. between those sounds of the Diatonic scale, which In speaking of the Chromatic sounds by letter, form the interval of a step. There are two ways we say C sharp, D sharp, B flat, A flat, &c. The of writing the Chromatic scale. In writing the syllables applied to a sharped sound terminates in Chromatic scale ascending, the sharp (#) is placed the sound of ee. Sharp one is called Dee, sharp before the notes representing the intermediate two is Ree, sharp four is Fee, &c. sounds, and in writing the Chromatic scale de- The syllable applied to a flatted sound terminscending, the flat (b) is placed before the notes ates in the sound of ay. Flat seven is called Say, representing the intermediate sounds. A sharp flat six is Lay, flat five is Say, &c.

elevates a sound a half step; therefore when the sharp is used, the note representing the intermediate sound must stand on the degree with the lower The exercises thus far are written according to of the two notes. A flat lowers a sound a half

Chromatic Scale, ascending.

Chromatic Scale, descending.



QUESTIONS.

intervals, steps and half steps? What is that scale called between one and two be written? between two and three? which contains no other intervals than half steps? How many sounds does the Chromatic scale contain? Between what sounds of the Diatonic scale may intermediate sounds be sung? How many ways are there of writing the Chromatic scale? In writing the Chromatic scale ascending, what character is used? In writing the Chromatic scale in? How much does a sharp raise a sound? How much descending, what character is used? If the sharp is used, | does a flat lower a sound?

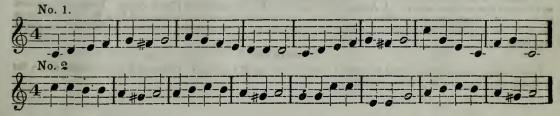
What is that scale called which contains two kinds of where must the note representing the intermediate sound &c. If the flat is used, where must the note representing the intermediate sound between seven and six be written? between six and five? &c. With what sound does the syllable applied to a sharped sound terminate in? With what sounds does the syllable applied to a flatted sound terminate

CHAPTER XVIII.

A sharped sound, naturally leads to the sound next above it; a flatted sound, naturally leads to the sound next below it.

QUESTIONS.

Does a sharped sound naturally lead upwards or downwards? Does a flatted sound naturally lead upwards or downwards?



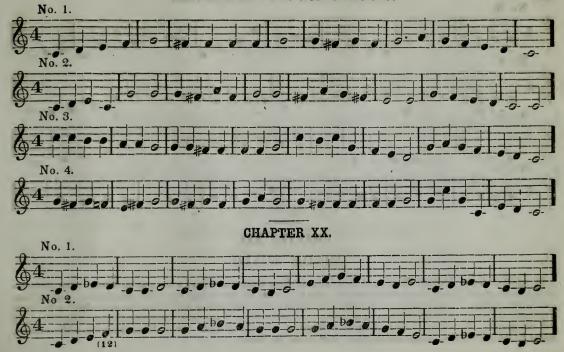


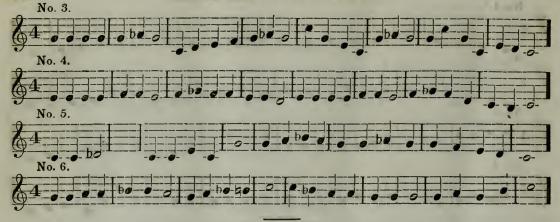
CHAPTER XIX.

A Sharp or Flat, extends its power over all the notes throughout the measure in which it occurs, that are written on the same line or space with it. A Natural (\$\frac{1}{2}\$) takes away the influence of a Flat or Sharp. In the fifth measure of No. 2, the \$\sigma\$ is not intended to affect the last note; its influence is therefore counteracted by a \$\frac{1}{2}\$. If the notes on the same line or space, with the Sharp or Flat, are continued out of the measure, the Sharp or Flat still has power over them.

QUESTIONS.

How far does a flat or sharp extend its power? What is the use of a natural? Under what circumstances does a flat or sharp extend its power beyond the measure?





CHAPTER XXI.

MINOR SCALE.

In addition to the Diatonic Major, and the Chromatic Scales, there is a third scale, called *Minor*. The intervals in this scale are as follows: from one to two, is a step; from two to three, a half step; from three to four, a step; from four to five, a step; from five to six, a half step; from six to seven, a step and a half; from seven to eight, a half step. This scale differs from the Major Scale in character; while the Major Scale is bold and cheerful, the Minor Scale is soft and gentle. The Major Scale is changed to Minor by sharping the fifth. Every Major Scale has a Minor Scale, called its Relative Minor, which commences a third below the Major.



CHAPTER XXII.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

All the Exercises thus far have been written in the key of C, or C has been taken as one. If C were one in all tunes, it would be very difficult to sing some of them. Some tunes would be so high, and others so low, that the voice would not be able to reach them. It is necessary, therefore, to take some other letter than C, as one, for some tunes. When any other letter than C, is taken as one, the Scale is said to be transposed. In transposing the Scale, the regular order of intervals, as in the Natural Scale, must be carefully preserved. The only way of doing this, is by asing some of the chromatic tones, instead of the natural tones. If the fifth is taken as one, it will be necessary to sing sharp four, instead of four, in order that the half steps may come in their proper places. If the fourth is taken as one, it will be necessary to sing shar seven, instead of seven, that the half steps may come in their proper places. The flats or sharps, employed in preparing the scale, are placed at the beginning of the tune, and are called the signature

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

Transposition of the Scale by sharps, illustrated.



Transposition of the Scale by Flats, illustrated.



ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

QUESTIONS.

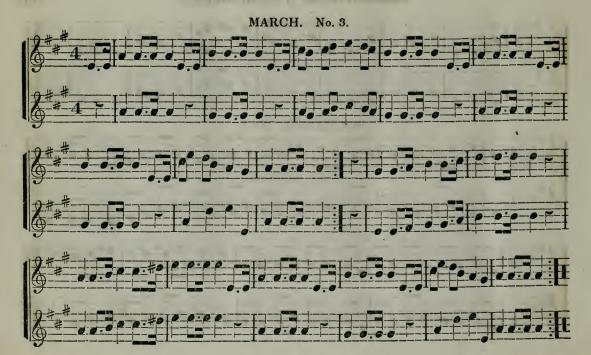
When any other letter than C is taken as one, what is said of the scale? In transposing the scale, what must carefully be preserved? In what way must the proper order of intervals be preserved? If the fifth is taken as one, what chromatic sound must be sung to preserve the proper order of intervals? If the fourth is taken as one, what chromatic sound must be sung to preserve the order of intervals? What are the fluts or sharps placed at the beginning of a tune, called? If the signature be one sharp, what is the key? What letter is made sharp? If the signature be two sharps, what is the key? What letters are made sharp? &c. If the signature be one flat, what is the key? What letter is made flat? If the signature be two flats, what is the key? What letters are made flat? &c.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SOLFEGGIOS IN TWO PARTS.







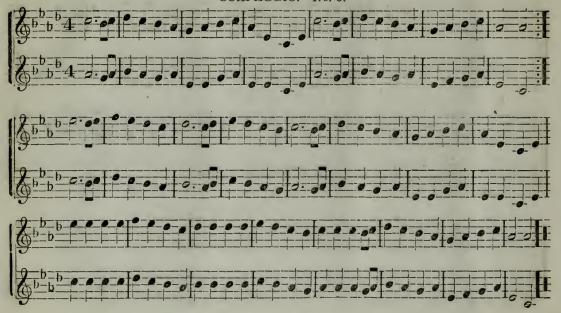




SOLFEGGIO. No. 7.

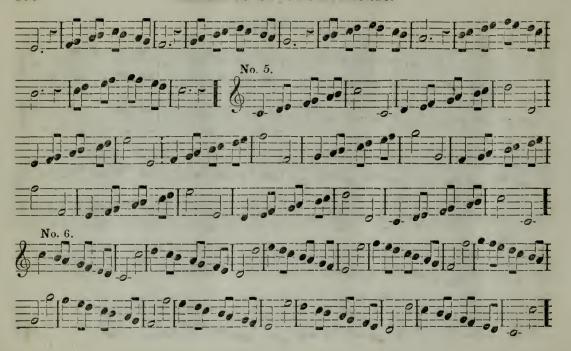


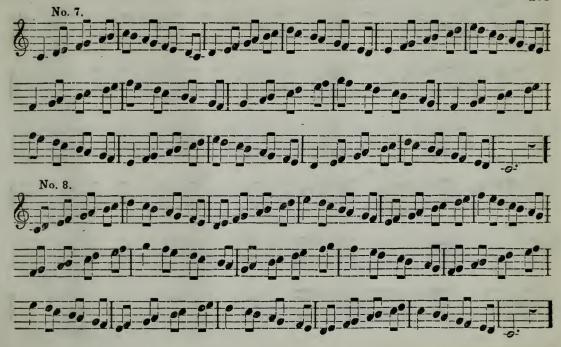
SOLFEGGIO. No. 8.

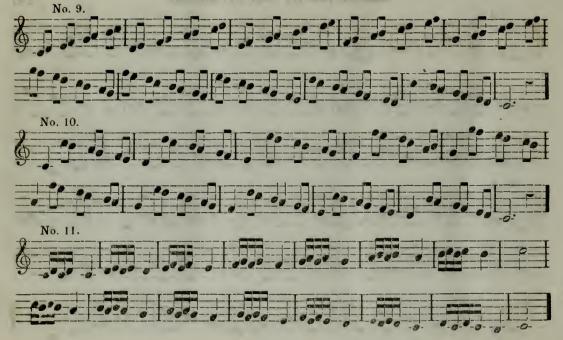


VOCAL EXERCISES.





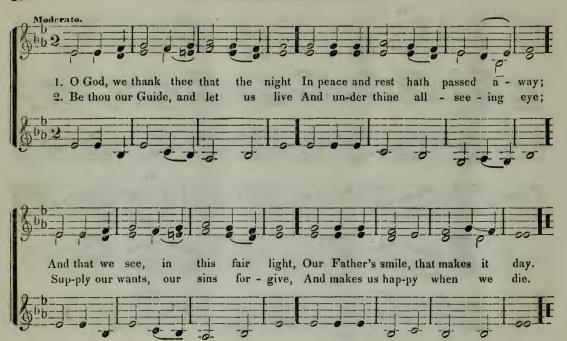


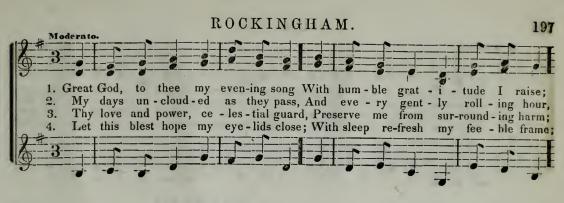


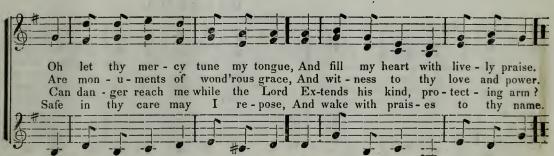








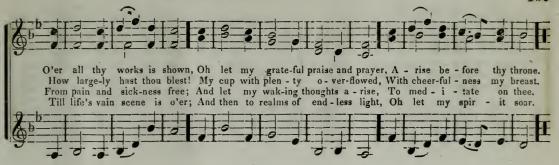






BALERMA.

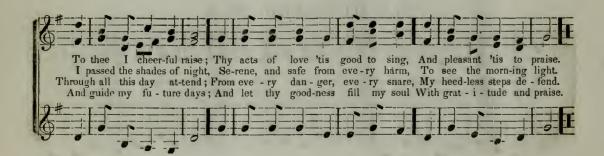




OLD HUNDRED. No. 2.



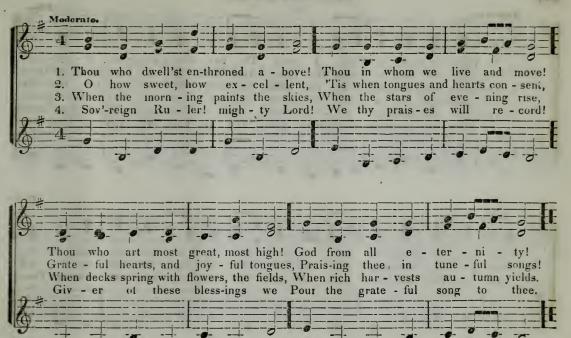


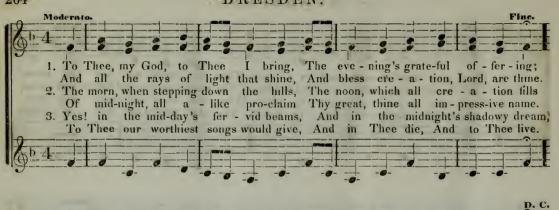




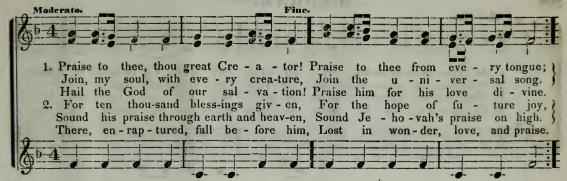




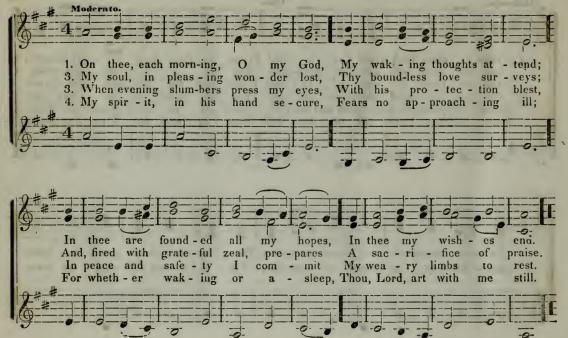


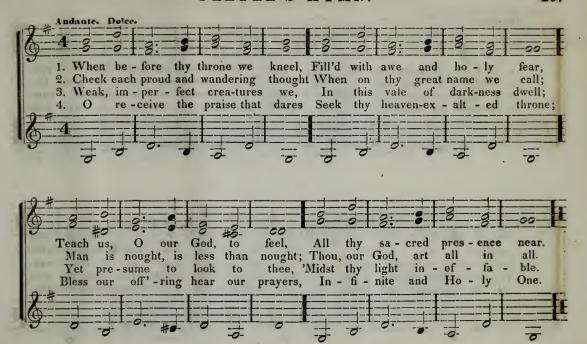


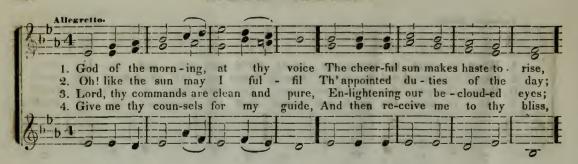


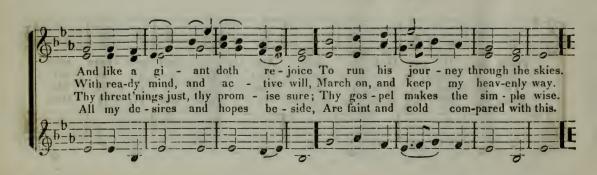


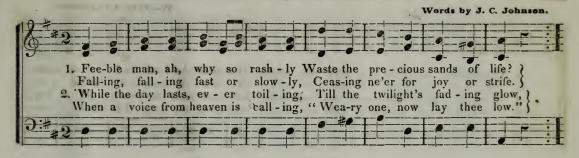


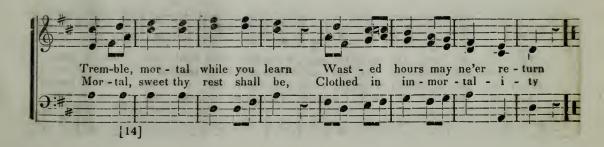






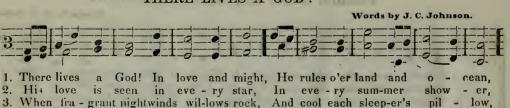




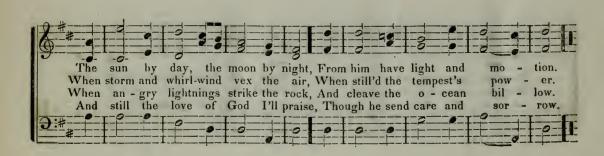


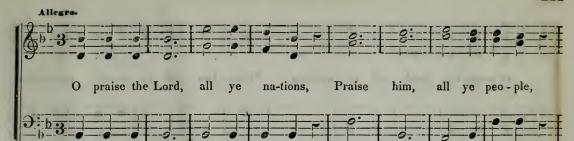
1. There lives

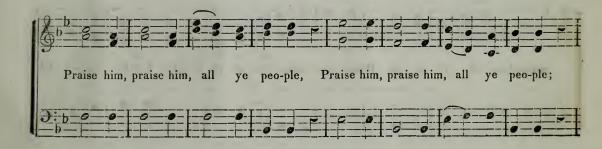
4. When joy and glad-ness rule my days, From love my song I'll

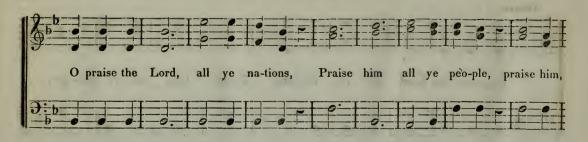


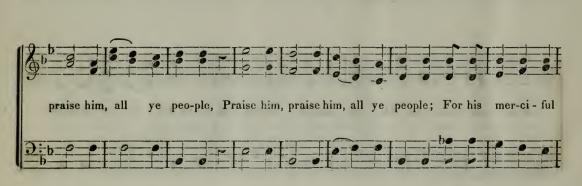
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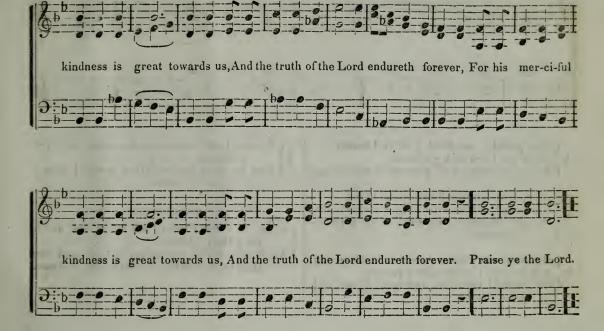














O be joyful in the Lord, | all ye | lands; Serve the Lord with gladness, And come before his | presence | with a song.

Be ye sure that the Lord | he is | God, It is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; We are his people, and the | sheep of | his— | pasture.

O go your way into his gates with thanksgiving,
And into his | courts with | praise:
Be thankful unto him, and speak | good of |
his— | name

For the Lord is gracious, his mercy is | ever-

(And his truth endureth from gener- | ation ...
to | gener- | ation.

GLORI PATRI

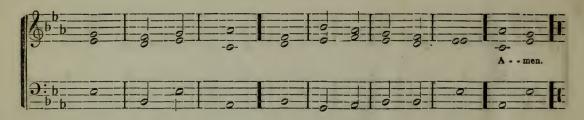
Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the | Holy | Ghost:

(As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, | world with out | end. A-| men.



- 1 God be merciful unto | us, and | bless us;
 And show us the light of his countenance, and
 be merci-ful | un-to | us.
- 2 That thy way may be | known up-on | earth; Thy saving health a- | mong all | nations.
- 3 { Let the people praise thee, | O | God; Yea, let | all the—people | praise— | thee.
- O let the nations rejoice | and be | glad;
 For thou shalt judge the people righteously,
 And govern the | na-tions up- | on- | earth.

- | 5 { Let the people praise thee, | O— | God; | Yea, let | all the—people | praise— | thee.
- Then shall the earth bring | forth her | increase;
 And God, even our | own—God shall |
 give us—his | blessing.
- 7 { God shall | bless— | us; And all the ends of the | earth shall | fear— | him.



1 (The Lord is my Snepherd; I | shall not | want; | The Lord is my | Shepherd; I | shall not | want. | 5 } He maketh me to lie | down in . green |

He leadeth me be- | side the | still | waters.

He re- | storeth ·· my | soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness | for his | name's- | sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will | fear no | evil; For thou art with me; thy | rod and .. thy | staff, they | comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence | of mine | enemies;
Thou anointest my head with | oil, my | cup...

runneth | over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me, all the | days of ·· my | life; And I will dwell in the | house ·· of the | Lord,

for- | ever.





